WHY DRINK? OTHER THAN
P & O WHISKY
When you can get THAT at
Rs. 30 Per DOZEN.
OF ALL DEALERS IN THE WORLD.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,200—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, MARCH 18, 1901. [TEN PAGES.]

Milkmaid BRAND Milk
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1901.
M.L. INDIA	7941	W.D.G. Worcester	23rd Mar.
" EGYPT	1512	G. L. Langborne	30th "
M.L. PERSIA	8000	W. A. Whaler	6th April
" CALEDONIA	7538	E. H. Gordon	13th "
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	20th "
" PENINSULAR	5257	T. Leigh	27th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	4th May
ARABIA	7963	J. L. Parfitt	11th "
M.D. PENINSULAR	5787	T. Leigh	18th "
ORIENTAL	5254	J. F. Jephson	25th "
M.L. ARABIA	7963	J. L. Parfitt	1st June
PERSIA	8003	W. A. Whaler	8th "
M.L. ORIENTAL	5254	J. F. Jephson	15th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

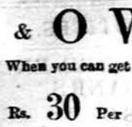
TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAY, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals sailing at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 26th February, 1901.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.



UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on
CLEOPATRA	R. Colledani	4,070	1st Apr., 1901.
IMPERATRIX	C. Bellen	4,149	1st May, 1901.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 397-8.	Rs. 165.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail
* MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	A. Bliaffer	4,766	on or about 28th Mar., 1901.
F. FERDINAND	A. Martinolich	6,043	in April 1901.
TRIESTE	A. Meis	3685	in May 1901.

* She will not call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 1,056	Rs. 632-8,
Available for 15 months	" 1,166	" 687-8,

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to Cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MELPOMENE	C. Mateovich	2,968	23rd April 1901.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 32, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 14th March, 1901.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA or BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
S.S.R. RUBATTINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th April 1901
" DON. BALDUINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th May. 1901

BOMBAY TO VENICE DIRECT.
CALLING AT ALEXANDRIA AND BRINDISI.

	Tons.		Captains
S.S. NILO	2801	27th March, 1901.	A. Coanzoneri
S.S. INDEPENDENT	2833	26th April, 1901.	S. Anfosso

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	Single.	Return Tickets			
	Tickets, 4 months.	6 months.	9 months.	12 months.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1st Class	605	907-8	968	1,028-8	1,100
2nd "	357-8	550	577 8	605	660
3rd "	165	..	..	..	..

Passengers have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice, or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

S.S. BISAGNO, Tons 3,000, from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 17th April, 1901.

ITALIAN COLONIAL TRADING Co., Ld.,
C. BOGGIANO, Agent.
Elphinstone, Circle No. 15, Old Mercantile Bank Buildings.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS AND MISSIONARIES booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Saillings by all Lines, sent FREE on Application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

London Agents, GRINDLAY & CO.

WANTED all to know that cure in most obstinate cases of HYDROCELE and ASHTHMA guaranteed. Instant relief, perfect and final cure, absolutely harmless. No inconvenience. Thousands cured. Bottle Rs. 5 for each. DIABETES and ACIDITY speedily cured whatever be the state. Never return. Numerous stubborn cases successfully cured. Rs. 3 per bottle of each. PILES of all forms disappear magically by the use of our wonderful specific. No salve nor purge. Prompt and positive. Bottle Rs. 2. FEMALES' FRIEND—a safe and reliable remedy for all female disorders and irregularities. Rs 3. Correspondence held strictly private. Testimonials and Lists sent free. Apply to:—MANAGER, V. C. Works, Ram ghat, Bengal (E.I.)

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on FRIDAY, 22nd March, at 2 p.m., or later on arrival of the English Mail.

OR COAST AND KARACHI.

S. S. "AMRA," 535 tons, on TUESDAY, the 19th March, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porbundar, and Cutch Mandvie, (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, on THURSDAY, the 21st March, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussrah, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, LAMU, MOZAMBIQUE, IBO, BEIRA AND DELAGOABAY.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, on or about FRIDAY, the 22nd March.

FOR KARACHI, SEYCHELLES, KILINDINI AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "VIRAWA," 3,333 tons, on or about the 13th April.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KANGRA," 1,984 tons, on or about THURSDAY, the 21st March.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 18th March, 1901.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, FREE OF CHARGE for COMMISSION.

LATEST LIST of SAILINGS, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

EVERY ASSISTANCE rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
ANNAM	6,208	Sellier	THURSDAY, 11th Apr., 1901.
OCEANIEN	4,249	Schmitz	9th May, 1901.
INDUS	6,357	Duchateau	6th June 1901.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "INDUS," 6,357 tons, Captain Duchateau, to sail on or about the 3rd April, 1901.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New-Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

DOCTOR MENIST SPECTACLES.

REVISED PRICES.

	Gold. Rs.	Silver Rs.	Steel & Nickel Rs.
With Turnpin Side	50	23	16
With Single Temple	50	24	16
With Cur	50	24	16
Folders or Pince-Nes	50	24	16

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S

Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Movillete" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses, strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Nickel. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,

15, BANK STREET,

THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES THE

BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS

FOR PERUSAL IN THE

MORNING AND NOON

AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION, ALSO

HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.

Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers.

FOR TERMS APPLY TO

VINCENT AND COMPANY

TREACHER & CO., LD.
IMPORTERS OF ALL KINDS OF
GENTLEMAN'S HOSIERY.
HATS AND HELMETS.
SHIRTS AND COLLARS.

THE NEWEST DESIGNS IN
SCARVES AND TIES.
ATHLETIC OUTFITS.
TABLE AND HOUSEHOLD LINEN
COMPLETE CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

WHAT GIVES A RELISH TO YOUR DISHES?
OUR INDIAN CONDIMENTS.
(PEACOCK BRAND.)
DELICIOUS AND PALATABLE
CHUTNEYS, JAMS, JELLIES, CURRY STUFFS, PICKLES, PRESERVES, SAUCES, MUSTARD, ETC., ETC.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
RECOMMENDED TO
FAMILIES, HOTELS, MESSES, AND CLUBS.
PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.
THE INDIAN CHUTNEY MFG. CO.,
36, CHURCH GATE ST., FORT, BOMBAY.

CAKES:
WEDDING CAKES,
BIRTHDAY & CHRISTENING CAKES
OF MAGNIFICENT DESIGNS AND DECORATIONS AT REASONABLE PRICES.
CAKES:
SMALL CAKES, PASTRIES, CHOCOLETS,
SWEETS, &c., &c.,
MANUFACTURED DAILY ON THE PREMISES BY COMPETENT EUROPEANS.
ICES.
DELICIOUS ICE CREAMS:
TWO KINDS DAILY.
ORDERS for the above respectfully solicited.
UP-COUNTRY ORDERS for Cakes, Confectioneries, Oilman's Stores, Wines, &c., receive the personal attention of the Proprietor.
FELICE CORNAGLIA,
83 and 85, MEDOWS STREET, and at
RAMPART ROAD, Opposite Watson's Hotel.
TELEPHONE NO. 42.

NOTICE TO SMOKERS
AND THE PUBLIC IN GENERAL.

MANY unscrupulous firms here and elsewhere import Cigarettes from Aden and OUT OF EGYPT OF A DECIDEDLY INFERIOR QUALITY and call them EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES in order to induce the public to believe that they are really from Egypt. The word EGYPTIAN is a misnomer.

Egypt does not produce any Tobacco, but all the tobacco is imported there from Turkey, the Cigarettes only being manufactured in Egypt (as its climate is most suitable) and hence called EGYPTIAN and by which name ALONE they have spread ALL OVER THE WORLD AS HIGH CLASS CIGARETTES.

The Egyptian Government having come to know of Cigaretest being manufactured OUT OF EGYPT and UNJUSTLY CALLED EGYPTIAN issued on first March 1894 an order to fix on all boxes of Cigarettes exported from Egypt a Government Stamp so as to distinguish them from those made in Egypt and THOSE MADE ELSEWHERE OF AN INFERIOR QUALITY. Smokers will please note that all the boxes of OUR CIGARETTES BEAR THE EGYPTIAN GOVERNMENT STAMPS and thus they need not entertain any apprehensions of their genuineness.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,
HEAD OFFICE AND FACTORY:—CAIRO (EGYPT).
BRANCHES:—CALCUTTA, RANGOON and LONDON.
AGENTS in all the principal Cities of Europe and in the Far East.
LOCAL DEPOT:—20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

THE PASTEUR GERM FILTER.
A SIMPLE AND EFFECTIVE PRECAUTION AGAINST ENTERIC (TYPHOID) FEVER, CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, AND ALL DISEASES COMMUNICATED THROUGH WATER.

INVESTIGATIONS have recently been made in the Research Laboratory of the Royal Colleges of Physicians (Lond.) and Surgeons (Eng.), and in the Public Health Laboratory of the University of Edinburgh, into the action of every known class of filter on the British market and their joint results, confirming previous other investigations by the highest continental authorities, are that:—

(a) The PASTEUR FILTER is the only filter proved to prevent the communication of water-borne disease;

(b) The large majority of filters, including every one hitherto made in England, are absolutely useless for the purpose; and

(c) Wherever they were examined on this point, they proved to be liable to increase the danger, making good water bad, and bad water worse.

THE PASTEUR FILTER.

M. PASTEUR states that he has authorized the association of his name with this Filter, invented and tested in his laboratory, because of his knowledge of its scientific and sanitary value; but that such association with any other filter is simply an abuse of his name, made without his authority and against his wish.

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA:—HEATLY GRESHAM, LIMITED, Engineers
CALCUTTA.
BOMBAY AGENTS:—H. S. SMITH & Co.,
BAKEHOUSE LANE.

CLEARANCE SALE.
UNPARALLELED OPPORTUNITY FOR CYCLISTS.

MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., LD., are offering FOR SALE the following "PREMIER" CYCLES at GREAT REDUCTIONS to clear their entire Stock.

GENTLEMEN'S

		List Cash Price. Rs.	Clearance Price. Rs.
5	Popular Premiers	250	187
1	Model "Premier" Road Racer	265	200
9	Model "S" Premier Roadsters	270	208
1	Model "P" Premier Roadster	330	247
2	Model "O" Premier Road Racers	330	247
3	Premier Path Racers	330	247
3	Premier "Kohinoor"	335	251
1	Polo-Premier	360	270
3	Premier "Royals"	360	270
4	Duplex Premiers	450	337

LADIES'

6	Kangaroo Premiers	235	176
5	Popular Premiers	265	200
6	Model "H" Premiers	270	208
3	Model "G" Premiers	335	251
8	Kohinoor Premiers	335	251
4	Royal Premiers	360	270

All machines fitted with the Latest Dunlop Tyres.
All machines are up to date.

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS.
HAVANA CIGARS.
TO MEET THE DEMAND WHICH WE BELIEVE EXISTS IN INDIA FOR
REAL HAVANA CIGARS.
We have arranged for the regular importation of the undermentioned BRANDS made of the
FINEST
HAVANA TOBACCO
Procurable, and are now in a position to offer them at the following Prices:—

"MULETA" Principes
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 20-8 per 100 in 25's.
"COMPOSIA" Especiales
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 17-1 per 100 in 50's.
"COMPOSIA" Imperatrix
4 3-8 inches. Rs 22-1 per 100 in 25's.
"MULETA" Graciosos
3 1/2 inches. Rs. 13-4 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 14-2 per 100 in 25's.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

SMOKE ONLY
LIVIERATO & CO.'S
HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

		Rs.	a.			Rs.	a.
General Kitchener	per 100	4	0	India	per 100	2	8
Sarah Bernhardt Gold Tipped	"	4	0	Extra No. 1	"	2	4
Queen Olga extra " "	"	4	0	Extra No, 2 Gold tipped	"	2	0
Imperial	"	4	0	Extra No. 2	"	1	12
Star	"	3	0	Extra No. 3	"	1	8
Aromatic	"	2	12	Extra popular	"	1	0
Queen Olga Gold tipped No. 1	"	2	8				

SPECIAL TERMS TO CLUBS, MESSES AND THE TRADE.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.
FRESH CONSIGNMENTS BY EVERY MAIL.
LIVIERATO & CO.,
75, APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A GRAND SCOTTISH CONCERT,

UNDER THE GRACIOUS PATRONAGE OF THEIR EXCELLENCIES

LORD AND LADY NORTHCOTE

IN AID OF THE FUNDS OF THE

BOMBAY SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE,

will be given in the

TOWN HALL

On WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20th, at 9-30 P.M.

PROGRAMME.

BAGPIPE SELECTIONS.

PART I

1 Song .....Scottish Bliss Bells.....Geo Barker.
THE SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE CHILDREN.
2 Song .....Flora Macdonald's Lament .....Scottish Air.
MR NEVILLE MEDLEY.
3 Song.....Robin Adair .....
Miss MOORE.
4 Song .....The Macgregor's Gathering .....Scottish Air.
MR EDGAR FAULKNER.
5 Violin Solo...Elegie .....Paolo Angelini.
Miss F MUIR MACKENZIE.
6 Recitation...Jeems, a Bachelor.....Jeems Kaye
MR JAMES P CHRYSTAL.
7 Song .....'Tis the Spring.....Edwin Lloyds.
MADAME DURAN.

INTERVAL

BAGPIPE SELECTIONS

PART II

1 Duet .....O Wert Thou in the Cauld Blast .....Mendelssohn.
Mrs TULLOCH AND Mrs MACBETH.
2 Song .....Jean Jean Ma Bonnie Bonnie Jean .....
Mr W FERRIER.
3 Song .....The Spinning Wheel...Mrs. V. D. Thomson.
Miss MAYHEW
4 Violin Solo.....Il Trovatore.....Verdi Alard.
Mr HENRY W ASTELL
5 Part Songs...(a) There was a Lad } Scottish
(b) Auld Lang Syne } Melodies.
Accompanist.....Mr. Seymour Dove.

Piano kindly lent by Messrs, SOUNDY & Co.
Pipers kindly lent by the Royal Scots Regiment, Poona.

Reserved Seats, Rs. 3 ; Unreserved Seats, Rs. 2 and Re. 1
Tickets to be had at MESSRS. SOUNDY & CO.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Engineer, Bombay Improvement Trust up to 1 P.M. on 27th March, 1901, for CONSTRUCTION of SOUTER STREET.

The necessary information as to conditions of contract, quantities, &c., can be seen at the Engineer's Office between 11 A.M. and 4 P.M. on any working day.

PRINTERS MACHINEMEN.

WANTED good MACHINEMEN, salary Rs. 26 plus overtime, Apply SUPERINTENDENT Government Press, Allahabad.

J. NEUBERG,

51, ESPLANADE ROAD,

BOMBAY.

CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,
Indian and Foreign.

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES
of Finest Qualities.

SMOKING TOBACCOS
of All Brands.

PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS,
Dry Plates, Developers, &c.,
Cameras, Hand and Stand ; Lenses.
All the latest in the trade.

BENTWOOD FURNITURE,
Best Makers and Newest Shapes.

DECK CHAIRS,
With and without Leg Rests.

TABLE LINEN,
TOWELS, SHEETING, &c.
(Sole Agent, Basle Mission.)

FUEL & KEROSINE OIL
COOKING STOVES.
Latest Patterns with all necessary equipment.

FISHING TACKLE
From Hardy Bros. of Alnwick.

ART STUDIES,
By Leading Artists, Plain and Tinted.

BINOCULARS AND OPERA GLASSES.
From Steward (London) and other Makers.

NILGIRI, & KANGRA TEAS.

COMPLETE CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

J. NEUBERG,

51, ESPLANADE ROAD,

OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIA GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY
Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Secretary.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, KURRACHEE COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager

21, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

THE EVENT OF THE SEASON

THE

BANDMANN OPERA COMPANY.

Under the direction of

MAURICE E. BANDMANN

TO-NIGHT,

MONDAY, MARCH 18TH—The Charming Comic Opera.
"THE FRENCH MAID"
From the Vaudeville Theatre, London.

TUESDAY, MARCH 19TH—The Rage of London.
"THE BELLE OF NEW YORK"
From the Shaftesbury Theatre, London.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20TH—Gilbert and Sullivan's Greatest Success
"THE MIKADO"
From the Savoy Theatre, London.

THURSDAY, MARCH 21ST—The Unrivalled Success
"LA POUPEE"
From the Prince of Wales' Theatre, London.

FRIDAY, MARCH 22ND—The Most Popular Comic Opera
"THE GEISHA"
From Daly's Theatre, London.

SATURDAY, MARCH 23RD—The Greatest Gaiety Success
"THE SHOP GIRL"
From the Gaiety Theatre, London.

MONDAY, MARCH 25TH—The Belle of New York's Successor.
"THE CASINO GIRL"
From the Shaftesbury Theatre, London.

TUESDAY, MARCH 26TH—Arthur Roberts' Greatest Success
"GENTLEMAN JOE"
From the Prince of Wales' Theatre, London.

Box Plan at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Hummum Street.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,

No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE BUNGALOWS AND VACANT PIECES OF LAND AT KHANDALLA.

Under instructions from the Administratrix of the late Mr. Nowrojee Jewajee Batliwalla, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th inst., at 4 p.m., at the rooms of the undersigned, sell by Public Auction in 5 lots one after another the following valuable landed properties :—

LOT NO. 1.

All that piece or parcel of Government land with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house known as "Victoria Lodge" and other outhouses standing thereon situate in the village of Khandalla, in the Taluka of Mawal, in the District of Poona, containing by admeasurement 2603 Square Yards or thereabouts being a portion of Survey Nos. 56 & 57 as registered in the Government Registry at Poona aforesaid and bounded on the EAST by the property of Shapoorjee Jiwajee, on the WEST by the property belonging to Bai Perozbai Jamsetjee, on the NORTH by a common passage and beyond that by lots Nos 2 and 3 hereinafter mentioned and on the SOUTH partly by Government Forest land and partly by the property of the said Bai Perozbai Jamsetjee and which said premises are now and for some time past have been in the occupation of the Vendor and her tenants

LOT No. 2.

All that piece or parcel of Government land with the messuage tenement or dwelling house known as "Dina Villa" and other outhouses standing thereon situate in the village of Khandalla in the Taluka of Mawal, in the District of Poona containing by admeasurement 10854 Square Yards or thereabouts being a portion of Survey Nos. 56 and 61 as registered in the Government Registry at Poona aforesaid and bounded on the EAST by a common passage and beyond that by Lot No. 3 hereinafter mentioned, and on the WEST partly by a common passage and beyond that by the property of Bai Perozbai Jamsetjee, on the North by the property of Jeejeebhoy Jeewajee and on the SOUTH by a common passage and beyond that by Lot No. 1 hereinbefore mentioned which said premises are now and for some time past have been in the occupation of the Vendor and her tenants.

LOT No. 3.

All that piece or parcel of Government vacant land situate in the village of Khandalla in the Taluka of Mawal, in the District of Poona containing by admeasurement 8123 Square Yards or thereabouts being a portion of Survey Nos. 57, 61 and 61 as registered in the Government Registry at Poona aforesaid and bounded on the East by the property of Sapoorjee Jeewajee, on the West by a common passage and beyond that by Lot No. 2 hereinafter mentioned, on the North by a common passage and beyond that by the property of Manajee Ramjee Pateland on the South by a common passage and beyond that by Lot No. 1 hereinbefore mentioned and which said premises are now and for some past have been in the possession of the vendor and her tenants.

LOT No. 4.

All that piece or parcel of Government land situate on the East side of the public road opposite the Dharamsala in the village of Khandalla in the Talooka of Mawal, in the District of Poona containing by admeasurement 309 square yards or thereabouts being a portion of Survey No. ..... as registered in the Government Registry at Poona aforesaid and bounded on the East by the property of Govindrao Sanarey and the old road, on the West by the Government Public Road, on the North by the house of Caitan Portuguese built on the land leased from the Trustees of the Sir Jamsetjee's Dharamsalla and on the South by the Government Public Road and which land is now and for some time past has been in the occupation of the Vendor and her tenants.

LOT No. 5.

All that piece or parcel of Government vacant land situate on the Unri Doongar in the village of Khandalla in the Taluka of Mawal in the District of Poona containing by admeasurement 11 acres and 23 guntas or thereabouts being a portion of Survey No. 9 as registered in the Government Registry at Poona aforesaid and bounded on the East West and North by the Khandalla Forest Land and on the South by Government Forest land of village Kooranda and which vacant land is now and for some time past has been in the occupation of the Vendor and her tenants.

N.B.—The furniture of both the bungalows will be sold with the bungalows.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Wadia and Gandhy, Solicitors, for the vendor, or to the undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On MONDAY, the 25th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Apollo Street, Fort, opposite Share Bazaar, above Mr. Premchand Roychand's office (where the whole of the kit has been removed for sale), consisting of oil paintings and water colours by eminent artists, engravings, prints, and photos, rich artware, consisting of China and Japanese bowls, plaise, trays, jugs, cups and saucers, old arms, consisting of Japanese, Goorkas, Burma, Naga, Persian, Arab, and Indian daggers, swords, shields, spears, armours, helmets, etc., carved ivory vases, plates, metal stands, Japanese inlaid vases, Mooltan enamelled ware, gold enamelled Japanese ware, tortoise shell trays, Benares ware, real satsema ware, rook rifle air guns, valuable reading books, and pocket atlasses, Japanese bamboo furniture, platedware, household furniture, camphorwood trunks, etc., the property of W. WEBB, Esq., proceeding to Europe.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

On a day to be fixed hereafter Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Belasis Road, Byculla, the surplus stock-in-trade of Messrs. Lalbhai Bhimbhai and Co., consisting of household furniture, platedware, glass and crockery ware, horses and carriages, saddlery harness, etc., etc.

The above will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 18th March, 1901.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY,

No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Arthur Crawford Markets, this day MONDAY, the 18th March, 1901, at 11 a.m. the right of collecting fair ground and feeding fees from cattle-dealers, butchers, and all others at the Bombay Municipal Slaughter-houses, Bandora, for 12 months, from 1st April, 1901 to 31st March 1902 and fees in the Fort Market, Arthur Crawford Beef Market, Arthur Crawford Fish and Mutton Markets, Erskine Road Fish Market, Foras Road Fish Market, Colaba Fish Market, Pedder Road Market, Mazagon and Fergusson Road Fish Market, Parel, from fresh and salt fish-sellers, &c., who sit on the floor or other places not numbered, either in line or outside, under the eaves of the markets, and also collecting fees for weighing goods at the scales of the Arthur Crawford Markets, for 12 months, from 1st April 1901 to 31st March, 1902.

For particulars and conditions of these sales, respectively, apply at the Municipal Commissioner's Office, Fort, or at the office of the Superintendent of Markets, or to the undersigned. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, March 18th 1901.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,

No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS, SWEEPINGS, &c., &c. at the G. I. P Railway, Waree Bunder Goods Depot.

In accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of Railway Act IX of 1890, under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Company, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 1st April, 1901, at 2 p.m., at the Waree Bunder Goods Depot.

A quantity of unclaimed goods, grain in bags, cottonseed, rose cotton, grain sweepings, waste papers, Hemp and Gunnies bags, Full P. Cotton Bales &c, &c.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 18th March, 1901.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

PRETTY NECKLACES in delicate Chains, for wear close round throat. A number of patterns for selection. MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay & Poona.

TAMARIND COUGH BALSAM.—A safe, speedy and efficacious remedy for Cough, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, &c., &c. Rs. 1 Per bottle. Prepared only by THOMSON & TAYLOR, CHEMISTS,—35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

ASQUITH & LORD, opposite Clock Tower. —NEW WANGHUI CANES. Burnt Ash, Olive Green, and Browns, Rs. 2 each, Silver Mounted Rs. 2-8 each. Choice Walking Sticks, New Handles, from Rs. 2-8 each. All New. Inspection invited.

CAMERA 1901.—Double Extension Primo, 5 by 4 R. R. lens Warranted Perfect. Cost £12 last month in London. Rs. 120. THREE double Plate Holders, Leather Case. Apply "Charlton" Alexander Hotel.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN are TAUGHT PITMAN'S SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING with full satisfaction at the KALKADEVI SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, Opposite Messrs. James and Co., Kalkadevi Road, Bombay. Pitman's 3rd, 2nd and 1st Class Certificates guaranteed under the Supervision of our own Speed Committee specially appointed by Messrs. Sir Isaac Pitman and Sons, Ltd. Situations given to pupils when ready. Full particulars as to fees &c., and the highest bona fide Press and other opinions can be obtained from Mr. GOPALDAS LALDAS, Managing Proprietor.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5-2 per case, at Bombay ; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-7-2 per case, at Bandora.

ELECTRIC LIGHT STORES : Lamps, Wires, Carbons, Fittings, &c., &c., Stocked in large variety.

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, 9, Meadows Street, Bombay.

TO LIBRARIES.—NOVELS of the latest Colonial Libraries' Series, slightly soiled, to be SOLD at 8 annas each. Apply "Q." care of "Bombay Gazette."

THE only firm which REPAIRS Celestinas Aristons, Phoenix, Music boxes, etc., and keep in stock spare Repairing and Tuning Materials.—STEFFENAUER and Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

WE will SEND STAMPED PICTURE-POST-CARDS to any one who sends us gratis old Postage Stamps of every value for a CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL. Our best thanks in anticipation. DOCTOR EMILIE Von MAYERSBACH, PRESIDENT, VOLOSCA, ISTRIA, AUSTRIA.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants, Clerks, Peons, &c., and Nurses, &c., of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services (Army and Navy), as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Portuguese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Highest reference given if required. Fee Rs. 2 each servant. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. N. B.—Beware of the so-called Registry Offices who work by assumed names.

100 RUPEES PRIZE.—Open to everybody, nothing to pay. Apply for terms to The SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

SAVING of 12½ per cent. by becoming an annual Member of RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS, Bombay Art Photographic Saloon, for the year 1901, simply by paying Rs. 5. For Tickets and further particulars please apply to the MANAGER.

FURNITURE.—Messrs. AHMED DEWJI and BROTHERS respectfully invite the Public to inspect their SHOW-ROOM in Chukla Street.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS, Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

TO STAMP COLLECTORS.—OLD ENGLISH STAMPS of various kinds, either in a lot or separately. Fivepenny, Sixpenny, Eightpenny, Ninepenny, One shilling, Two shilling, and others. What offers? Apply "STAMPS," Care of this paper.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East. Contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Office and Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1, Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross, London.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed, Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

TO LET, at Matheran, a FURNISHED BUNGALOW. Another at Malabar Hill, facing the sea. Apply to JAFFERBHAI KASSAMBHOY MOOSA, Manager to H. H. AGA KHAN'S Estate, Jail Road, Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly edition.—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date, Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12 Half-yearly Rs. 6 ; Quarterly Rs. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay Rs. 15 to the Mofussil.

CONDITION POWDER FOR HORSES. This Powder will be found to act quickly and satisfactorily in restoring Horses to good condition if from various causes they have not out of health and off their feed. Price per bottle, Rs. 2. Prepared by THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

A BOON TO MEN & WOMEN.

A TANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections.

A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.

To be had of

VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI,
Atank-Nigrah Pharmacy,
KALKADEVI ROAD BOMBAY.

INDISPENSABLE TO TOURISTS.

TWENTY-SIXTH EDITION.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1901.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

at the *BOMBAY GAZETTE* Office.

PRICE : Rs. 5 ; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1901 contains much new and valuable information brought up to date, and details the progress made in the City during recent years.

THE

BOMBAY DIRECTORY

has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Special care has been take that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICES,
No. 18, ESPLANADE ROAD.

THE GENERAL AGENCY.

FORT, BOMBAY.

SPECIALITIES.

BRANDIES.
LAURENT'S LIQUEUR, 50 Years old.
JULES ROBINS O. P.
COURVOISIERS
AUSTRALIAN
GILBEY'S UNIVERSAL.
THOS DUNKIN'S.
&c. &c. &c.

WHISKIES.
ANTIQUARY LIQUEUR.
WATSON'S CLUB.
GILBEY'S PROVOST.
" SPEY ROYAL.
DAWSON'S PERFECTION.
UAM VAR.
MATHER'S 3 Stars.
&c. &c. &c.

WINES.
SHERRY, PORT, MADEIRA
CHAMPAGNE, HOCK,
CLARET, BURGUNDY,
LIQUEURS.
FROM
THE WELL KNOWN SHIPPERS,
W & A GILBEY, J & C WHITE
HEIDSIECK & Co. E & F CANORS
LO, SICARD, BRETON & HOARD,
&c. &c. &c.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE : 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES

WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000. Whole Life Premiums.	Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000. Premiums Limited to 10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	Payable at death, or in 15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	Age next Birthday.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 13	49 6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during life. This Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50 ; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS

Whose income is dependent upon health, the Limited Payment System or Endowment Assurance is specially recommended.

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

INSURANCES.

GRESHAM LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

LIMITED.

ASSETS EXCEED .....Rs. 11,05,82,460

ANNUAL INCOME EXCEEDS...Rs. 1,92,58,420

This Old Established Society grants Policies with Capitalised Profits at the following LOW RATES of premiums :—

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only. Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.	Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death, 20 limited payments. Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.	Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner. Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	143 1 0	25	197 8 0	25	198 7 0
30	166 6 0	30	209 8 0	30	232 10 0
35	172 11 0	35	224 10 0	35	289 0 0
40	195 9 0	40	242 15 0	40	384 15 0

Rates for other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

Intending insurers are invited to apply for the Society's new Prospectus before Assuring elsewhere.

Applications for Agencies from Gentlemen of influence throughout the country will receive every attention.

CHIEF AGENTS :—

CROFT, MODY & CO.,

BANK STREET BOMBAY.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1897.

£ 13,558,989 Stg.

LIFE ASSURANCE WITH ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

AT MODERATE RATES.

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only. Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner. Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 60 or Death if it occurs sooner. Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	11 8 0	25	16 7 0	25	13 13 0
30	12 13 0	30	18 6 0	30	16 0 0
35	14 8 0	35	22 12 0	35	19 1 0
40	16 1 0	40	30 1 0	40	23 10 0

Rates or other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

NON-FORFEITURE POLICIES LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.

AGENTS :—

EWART LATHAM & CO.,
FLEMING SHAW & CO.,
BOMBAY.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

THE PICK OF WHISKIES.

PRIVATE RESERVE.
SLATER'S V. O.
O. H. L. LIQUEUR.
COCKBURN'S GLEN ORME.
BURKE'S GLENLIVET.
LOCH RYAN.
BURKE'S * * * IRISH.

Of all Dealers, or of

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY

SOLE AGENTS.

NOTICE.

THE Finest DEVONSHIRE CIDER Exported to India is HARPER'S "DART" BRAND, Gold Capsule.

Per Case of 3 Dozen .....Qts. Rs. 26 4
Do, of 5 Dozen .....Pts. Rs. 33 12

AGENTS :

B. SMYTH & CO., LIMITED,
2, ESPLANADE, BOMBAY

NOVELTY IN LIQUEURS CHERRY WHISKY.

IMPORTED FOR THE

FIRST TIME IN INDIA.

APPLY TO

CROFT, MODY & CO.,

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA, BOMBAY.

SUPPLIERS BY THE BOTTLE.

DENISON & CO.,

HUMMUM STREET.

A BOON TO MEN.

A DESCRIPTIVE TREATISE ON THE MODERN AND SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT OF NERVOUS DISEASES AND PHYSICAL DEBILITY IN MEN including Premature Exhaustion and Loss of Vital Energy, with other allied affections, by local absorption. Revised and in progress, with the most advanced researches in the subject. Sent, in a plain sealed envelope, free of charge —S. NORTON, 39 and 33, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON ENGLAND. Established 40 Years.

NOTICES.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on THURSDAY, the 21st instant, being a PUBLIC HOLIDAY under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

THE VICTORIA MEMORIAL FUND.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are invited towards the above Fund. Subscribers are requested to send in their amounts either direct to the BANK OF BOMBAY where an account has been opened, or to the Undersigned, at No. 21-27 Hornby Row, Fort. Receipts will be acknowledged.

JEHANGIR BOMANJI PETIT,
For Self & Co.,—Secretaries.

TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the ORDNANCE OFFICER in charge of Bombay, ARSENAL, up to 12 o'clock noon on WEDNESDAY the 10th APRIL 1901, for the SALE of UNSERVICEABLE STORES by PUBLIC AUCTION for two years commencing from 1st APRIL, 1901,

II. Tenders should be accompanied by a Treasury Officer's receipt to the effect that Rs 25 have been deposited as earnest money.

III. Conditions of the Contract are that the STORES are to be removed from the ARSENAL premises before the auction takes place and a receipt given for them when taken over by the Auctioneers. Government labour will be given to load up the STORES at the Arsenal and carriages will be supplied to remove them to such place within the Town of Bombay as may be fixed upon for the Auction.

IV. Forms of Tenders can be obtained daily (Sundays and Holidays excepted) from 16th March to 8th April, 1901, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 2. p. m, on payment of annas four per set.

V. Any further information required will be given at the Arsenal by the undersigned,

T. FOWLE, Major, R. A.,
Ordnance Officer in charge.

Bombay Arsenal, 15th March, 1901.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Issue of Rs. 20,00,000 6 % Preference Shares.

APPLICATIONS for the Shares are now being received and Registered at the Head Office, Branches, and Agencies. THE LIST of SHARES reserved for shareholders being closed, a limited number is now available to the general public.

TERMS OF ISSUE.

Rs. 20 on application, Rs. 30 on allotment, and Rs 50 on 31st March, 1901.

Interest will be paid at the rate of 6 per cent. on all payments from date of Deposit to 31st of March 1901, from which date the Preference Shares will rank for Dividend.

Application Forms may be obtained at the Head Office or any of the Branches or Agencies.

By Order of the Board.

REG. MURRAY,
Chief Manager,

Calcutta, 31st December, 1900.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

AS a going concern the business of a MUSIC and Music INSTRUMENT SELLER now being carried on at Apollo Bunder, Bombay, under the name of KNIGHT WEYMOUTH and COMPANY with all Stock-in-Trade, Musical Instruments, a large Stock of Music, Show Cases, &c., &c. Apply :—

SMETHAM BLAND and NOBLE,
18, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF ENGLISH BUILT LANDAU, BROUGHAM AND SINGLE HARNESS.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 18th instant, at 2 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of the Committee of Bai Merbai Nowrojee Ardaseer Davar, appointed by the Court.

1 English built landau by Morgan and Co.
1 brougham
2 sets of single harness

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 18th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following :—

1 hot air engine (Robinson's) has worked for 14 hours on 30 lbs. of wood, very economical.
1 small tent, double fly very little used handy for conveyance.
Furniture such as cupboards, tables, chairs, writing, dressing and wash-hand tables, book and hat stands, sofas, cushions, chairs, almirah, organ, new Brussels' carpets, square piano by Schiedmayer and Sohn, Austrian safe on stand, musical cabinets.
1 D. H. 12-bore top lever shot gun with implements in case right barrel cylinder, left full choked, by Rigby, Birmingham.
8 dozen Russian Morocco roan, green, blue, chocolate colour carriage lining leather, cases, Solpuns.
1 Miniature billard table with balls and cues.
By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Currimbhoy Jeewajee and Sons, ex s. s. Methley Hall—
J. F. W.-3040—1 case crystal knobs and handles, brass drawer, plate, flush and pedestal handles, hooks, fasteners etc.
On account of the concerned ex s. s. Trentham Hall,
P. M. & Co. 5—1 Case Hand spooling machine.
On account of the concerned, ex s. s. Eden Hall—
1 case sky blue damaged.
On account of the concerned—
8 cases damaged soaps.

AT 2 P. M.

Several new and second-hand ladies' and gents' bicycles by Swift and other makers
1 "Raglan" bicycle
1 bay pony
1 strong built landau
1 light second-hand victoria
1 serviceable office shigram
1 light dog-cart
1 set English brass-mounted double harness
1 Salisbury-make half C. spring victoria
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF 100 BALES No. 10's, YARN

On WEDNESDAY next, the 20th Inst, at 3 p.m, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of the Assur Veerjee Mills, Ld. and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Shridham and Co. the defaulting purchasers,—

100 bales even 40 lbs. No. 10's yarn of Assur Veerjee Mills make with the Mills' usual Photo ticket. The yarn is the same as that known in the China Market as the Mills' No. 10's yarn.

A deposit of 10 per cent will be required at the time of sale and the purchaser shall pay the balance within two days from the day of sale and take delivery of the bales at once from the Mill Premises at Parel.

GRAND AUCTION SALE

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund.....$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund.....$ 30,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*
London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.,
LONDON COMMITTEE:
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
G. E. MOELIS, Esq., 55 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.
WM. GAIRE RATHBONE, Esq. (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G. } Managers.
JOHN WALTER, Esq. }
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
W. R. THOMSON, Agent.
47, Church Gate Street, Bombay

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD,

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £330,000
HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Karrachee, Lahore, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Amritsar, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principle Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.
H. CHALMERS, Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... Yen 4,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... „ 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND..... „ 8,150,000
HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, Hongkong, and Tientsin.
BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK
The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE
PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.
Y. MATSUO, Manager.
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—CALCUTTA.
BRANCHES:—BOMBAY, KARACHI, LAHORE
LONDON, MADRAS, RANGOON AND
RAWAL PINDEE.
SUB-BRANCHES:—MURREE, (April to October) and AMRITSAR.
DEPOSIT AGENCIES:—
Messrs. SINCLAIR MURRAY & Co.—Narayanguni.
Messrs. SCHRODER SMIDT & Co.—Digha Ghat, Dinapur, Patna
Mr. GILBERT FINLAYSON—Sewan, Banktpore & Chapra.
H. FREDERICHSON, Esq.—Raj Nandgaon (Raipur, C. Ps.
Messrs. LALLAS GUNGARAM CHOONEKLAL.—Mhow and Indore.
MOOKHOOL SHAH, Esq.—Poona.
MANIBHAI JEYSINGBHAI HATHEESING, Esq.—Ahmedabad.
Messrs. CHUNIBHAI DAYABHAI VAKILNAH & Co.—Surat
Messrs. JARDINE ROY & Co.—Barisal.
CAPITAL PAID UP—Rs. 40,00,000.
RATES OF INTEREST allowed are as under—
STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS:—
9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ per cent. per annum.
The Bank will also at the Head Office or at any of the Branches in India, transfer sums for DEPOSIT in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.
Special Rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS, which may be learnt on application.
Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.
Cheques, Bills, Handies and Currency Notes of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above INTEREST DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 3 per cent. per annum upon the daily balances.
Apply for RULES to HEAD OFFICE or BRANCHES.
By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK, Manager.
Oriental Buildings, Bombay, 1st May, 1900.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

Subscribed	Rs.	15,00,000
Reserve Fund.....	„	11,00,000
Uncalled Capital.....	„	5,00,000

DIRECTORS.
Mr. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
„ R. J. D. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
„ N. A. McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
„ D. KING.
CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of banking business transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent. per annum allowed on the daily balance.
FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

	Per cent. Per Annum
For 2 Years	5½
„ 1 Year	5 „
„ 6 Months	4½ „
„ 3 Months	4 „

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.
The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principle and interest of Debentures on its approved lists on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.
Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.
For further information apply to—
D. KING, Agent.
Calcutta, 12th January, 1901.
LONDON BRANCH:
19, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, E.C.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SUNDAY EVENING, MARCH 16.

3 3-4 per cent. Consols .....£ 99 11-16 = —1-16
3 per cent. Rentes .....£102 1-4 = — 1-4
2 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan .....£108 = unch'gd.
3 1-2 per cent. Govt. Securities ...£ 83 2-16 = do
Bar Silver in London.....28 1-16 = —1-8
Do at New York .....61 = — 1-4
Exchange on London at Paris ...25·20 1-2 = plus 1
Do in New York .....4·87 1-2 = unchanged
Discount Bank of England.....4 p. c. = do.
„ Short London Bills.....3 1-2 p. c. = do.
„ Indian Bank Bills.....3 1-2 p. c. = do.
Extra Rs. 400,000 Bills to Bombay at 1-3s. 15-16d

EXCHANGE.

The market opened quiet but steady at yesterday's rates. There was, however, very little inquiry for remittance, except at 1-32 better which could not be got. Private Wire could have been placed at 1s. 3 31-32d., but there was none offering. Credits were quoted at 1s. 4 3-16d., and probably would have been taken at 1s. 4 5-32d., but none were offering. We quote:—

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Bank Wire .....1s. 3 15-16d.
„ Demand.....1s. 3 31-32d.
3 months' Credits .....1s. 4 3-16d.
„ Francs 179 1-4
30 days' Japan 148
„ Kongkong.....147
„ Shanghai 200

The market opened quiet this morning at Rs.95 5-16 and owing to weaker news from Calcutta declined to 95 1-4 for the settlement, at which rate it closes. Very few transactions have been reported to-day.

SHARES.

The market is quiet with almost nothing doing. Petits have declined to Rs. 1,700, and Tapti Valley Railways are quoted 460.

FREIGHTS.

The market is very dull with almost nothing doing. Ready Genoa has been booked at 17.6 for cotton. For forward delivery there is no inquiry.

COALS.

The market is very firm and sellers are disinclined to give way. No transactions are reported to-day.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The market is quite unchanged with nothing doing.

LONDON, MARCH 17.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats quiet. Manchester was steady. Total sales 10,000 bales. Sold on speculation and for export 500 bales. Imports 6,000 bales. Surats nil. Spots 5 = plus 1-32.

Arrivals closed quiet.

March	March-April	June-July.
4·56	4·55	4·55,
plus 2	unchanged.	plus 1

Sales increased yesterday by 3,000 bales.
In New York—

Receipts at the Ports.....	20 000 bales.
Do. last year	20,000 „
Exports to Great Britain.....	37,000 „
Exports to Continent.....	17,000 „
Mid-Uplands	8 3-4 unchanged.
Futures month of June.....	8·38 = —10
Do. do. Sept	7·77 = —7

S. S. Bergedorf has arrived.
Seeds unchanged.

COTTON.

In sympathy with the decline in New York futures our market opened weak this morning and has remained throughout the day with very little inquiry from either Continental Shippers, Japan, or the local mills. At the same time dealers are not inclined to give way much in rates. In Suttas very few transactions are reported, and those only in the Marwarri Bazaar. The sales amount to about 1000 bales of which 300 bales were taken by shippers and the balance by local mills. We quote—

	Rs.
Bengals fully good	153 to 152
„ fine	„ 168 to 164
Bilatt fully good.....	„ 177
„ fine	„ 177
Khandish fully good	„ 196
Broad good.....	„ 224 to 15-25 March
Oomra good stable fully good...	„ 155
„ „ fine ...	„ 174
Bowmuggar goo	„ 174
Sawgad-Dharwar good	„ 203
Westerns good	„ 193

The following are the receipts of Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m., on Friday 15th March 1900:—

Cotton	7,196	bales.
Wheat	2,098	cwts.
Linseed	4,562	„
Rapeseed	1,499	„
Gingellyseed.....	13,615	„
Peppyseed.....	.....	
Groundnuts	194	cwts.
Castorseed.....	7,600	„
Rice	130,410	„
Myrabollams	3,108	„

1 3-4 per cent Consols .....£96 7-16 = —1-4
3 per cent Rentes .....£102 1-2 ex. = —3-4
3 1-2 per cent Sterling Loan .....£108 = unchanged.
3 1-2 per cent Govt. Securities .....£83 7-16 = do
Bar Silver in London.....28 1-16 = do
Do in New York .....61 = do
Exchange on London at Paris .....25·19 = —1 1-2
Do at New York .....4 87 1-2 unch'gd.
Discount Bank of England .....4 p. c. = do
Do Short London Bills.....3 1-2 p.c. = do
Do Indian Bank Bills .....3 1-2 p. c. = do

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier Surats steady, Manchester was quiet. Total sales 8,000 bales. Sold on speculation and for export 500 bales. Imports 11,000 bales. Surats nil. Spot 4 15-16 = —1-16
Arrivals closed easier.

March	March-April	June-July
4 50	4·49	4·49
6—	—6	—6

Seeds unchanged.
In New York—

Receipts at the Ports.....	20,000 bales.
Do. last year	22,000 „
Exports to Great Britain.....	7,000 „
Do. Continent.....	24,000 „
Mid-Uplands	8 3-4 unchanged.
Futures month of June	8·33 = —5
Do. do. of September ..	7·70 = —7

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MARCH 15.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm.
Surats quiet.
Good Bhownuggur 4.
The Manchester market has been steady.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	96 11-16
3 per cent. Rentes	102 1-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	108
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	83 4-16
Bar Silver	28 1-16

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, MARCH 15,

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Goleonda left this afternoon.
The steamer Peninsular arrived at Plymouth on Sunday morning.
The steamer Sobraon arrived at Colombo on Sunday morning and the Valetta the same afternoon.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindhia-Neemuch, Rewari-Bhatinda Fazilka and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.)

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 2nd March 1901, on 1644·39 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,51,000	3,88,000	7,000	5,46,000
Or per mile of Railway	92	236	4	332
For previous 8 weeks of half year	9,11,295	23,86,232	52,016	33,49,543
Total for 9 weeks ...	1,062,295	33,74,232	59,016	44,95,543
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,17,859	4,08,219	6,303	6,22,981
Per mile of Ry do.	72	305	4	379
Total to corresponding date do. ..	10,19,397	43,72,516	40,596	54,33,009
Decrease for the week.....	Rs.			76,981
Do. to date.....	„			9,37,466

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h, 6m. Sun Sets, 6h. 10m. High water, 9-21m. 10-5a. Low water, 3-27m., 3-25a.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Prize distribution, Alexandra Native Girls' English Institution, Town Hall, 4-45 p.m.
Novelty Theatre: "The French Maid" by the Bandmann Opera Company.

LEFT IN A TEMPER.—Hirji Jehanghirji, a Parsi, who resides in Homjee Street, Fort, has reported to the Police that his son Sorabji, aged fourteen years, left home on Thursday last on account of his having been chastised for misconduct and has not since been heard of.

PRIZE FUND FOR THE GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.—We hear that H. H. the Gaekwar has given a sum of Rs. 5,000 for the benefit of the Grant Medical College, out of the interest accruing on which prizes will be annually provided for the successful students.

MATUNGA HOMELESS LEPER ASYLUM.—The Committee of the Homeless Leper Asylum, Matunga, beg to acknowledge with thanks the following donations, etc:—Messrs Sha Pachan Deosi, Sha Kanji Davis and Sha Khudsi Raisi each sweets: Mr. Motilal Tribhowandass Fozdar Rs. 3 for Hindoo Temple; Dr. Martin Halm and Dr Hedmann Durck each Rs 5

MARY CARPENTER SCHOLARSHIPS.—No less than two of these Scholarships for 1901 have been gained by the Zenana Bible and Medical Mission (an Indian Female Normal School and Instruction Society) in Bombay, one by the Girgaum Girls' High School, Normal Class, and the other by the Beni Israelite Girls' School, Umarkhadi.

EXTENSIVE FIRE AT VERSOWA.—A huge conflagration, which broke out on Friday last, has destroyed most of the poor fishermen's residences in Versowa, a seaside village at a short distance from the Andheri station of the B. B. and C. I. Railway. Breaking out in a fisherman's hut about 1 o'clock in the afternoon, the fire took its hold of all the surrounding huts, of which about a thousand were destroyed. Besides these, about fifty residences of Khojas and Hindu tradesmen were also burnt down, the embers of the fire smouldering until a late hour at night. The bungalows of well-to-do native gentlemen, which are situated on the road between Andheri and Versowa, were safe.

FEVER DELIRIUM.—Mr. P. Byrne, the Coroner of Bombay held an inquiry on Saturday, at Sewree Cross Roads, regarding the death of Rama Dhondoo, aged thirty years. The deceased was in the employ of a Brahmin and lived with his master. Four days ago, Rama was attacked with fever and his master ordered him to leave the house. Deceased accordingly left the house on Thursday evening with high fever and went to a countryman of his at Sewree Cross Roads. Here the fever increased and Rama became delirious. About 8 o'clock on Friday night deceased left the hut and shortly after a splash was heard in a well close by the house. His friend went to the well and saw deceased struggling in the water. A rope was lowered and deceased was hauled up. He was then in a dying condition and expired a few minutes after. The jury returned a verdict that deceased died from immersion in a well, into which he had thrown himself while in the delirium of fever.

FATALITY ON THE RAILWAY.—An inquiry was held on Saturday, at the J. J. Hospital, by Mr. P. Byrne, the Coroner, on the body of Bhuckiram Joliram, a Marwaree, aged about thirty-five years. On Wednesday morning deceased was on the down platform of the Dadur Station of the G. I. P. Railway, intending to proceed to Igatpuri. Suddenly he jumped down from the platform and attempted to cross the lines to go to the up-platform. Just then two goods trains were approaching the station, going in opposite directions. The up goods train was a little nearer the station than the down one, and seeing the man in danger, some people on the platform raised an alarm. However, before the deceased could reach the opposite platform, the train came up, he was knocked down by the cow-catcher of the engine and fell between the six feet space, the wheels passing over both his legs. He was brought down to Bombay by the next train and conveyed to J. J. Hospital. On examination at the Hospital it was found that the man had received a fracture of the skull and severe and extensive injuries to both his legs, one of which was nearly severed. The same evening an amputation of the right leg was performed above the knee joint. He did not show any sign of improvement and died next day. The jury returned a verdict that deceased died from shock following extensive injuries, caused by his being accidentally knocked down by a railway train. The jury also added a rider that they were unanimously of opinion that the G. I. P. Railway Company should take precautions by posting conspicuous notices or otherwise to prevent passengers from crossing the line between the up and down platforms at the Dadur Station.

THE BANDMANN OPERA SEASON.

SAN TOY.

It must have been peculiarly gratifying to Mr Maurice Bandmann to observe the very large audience which assembled at the Novelty Theatre on Saturday when "San Toy" was produced. Every seat was occupied, and whatever may be said regarding the poor support to theatrical companies in the past, the present Company have reason to be satisfied.

Mr. Harry Cole was immensely successful as Li, a character abounding with opportunities, all of which he seized. His success was greater than ever, his songs were intensely amusing and given with inimitable effect, while his patter added to the general fun. He was very ably supported by Miss Darley, who impersonated San Toy, a character which is eminently suited to her tastes. Her acting was full of vivacity and brightness, and she also sang charmingly and danced gracefully. Mr. Fred Coyne interpreted the difficult part of Sir Binge Preston, the British Consul, but we fancy he would be much better in a fanny character. Yen How, the mandarin, was well taken by Mr. R. P. Ruster, who elaborated the drollery this part afforded, while his songs were most successful. Mr. H. Davies sustained the dual parts of Fo-Hop and the Emperor, being excellent in the latter. Miss. Florence Vic scored repeatedly as the maid, and Miss. Forsythe's songs were splendidly received. Mr. W. Pemberton and Miss. Palmer ably supported in the Minor parts, and Miss Lawrence danced successfully. To Mr. Coyne much praise is due for his ability as stage manager, while last but not least, Mr. Jesse Williams is to be complimented on the excellence of his musical direction.

THE LATE PRESIDENT HARRISON.

THE death is reported by Reuter of the Hon. Benjamin Harrison, LL.D., the twenty-third President of the United States of America. Born in Ohio in 1833, he graduated at the age of nineteen and having studied law, settled down in Indianopolis, where he built up a lucrative practice. In 1860 he became Reporter of the Supreme Court, a position he resigned two years later to enter the Union Army in the Civil War. He assisted in raising the 70th Indiana Regiment, and took the field as its Colonel. For "ability" and manifest "energy and gallantry" in command of a brigade he was promoted Brigadier-General of Volunteers, and when mustered out at the close of the war, returned to his duties as Reporter in the Supreme Court of Indiana. Declining a renomination to this post at the end of his term, he resumed his practice, and in 1876 accepted the republican nomination for the office of Governor of his State. He was not elected, however, and in 1888 became Chairman of the Indiana Delegation to the Republican National Convention at Chicago, which nominated Mr. Garfield for the Presidency. On the latter being elected President, he offered Mr. Harrison a portfolio in the Cabinet. The offer, however, was declined. In the following year Mr. Harrison became a member of the Senate, in whose deliberations he was destined to play a very prominent part; and the sagacity he showed led to his name being mentioned in connexion with the Presidency. In the contest between himself and Mr. Cleveland, the Democratic candidate, the controlling issue was the maintenance of a protective tariff. In the historic struggle which ensued, Mr. Harrison scored a great victory, and he was installed as President of the United States on March 4th, 1889, for a term of four years. At the end of that time the fight over the tariff question was renewed, but, owing to the unpopularity of the McKinley Bill, which had been approved by Mr. Mr. Harrison in 1890, the Republican party were defeated. When his term of office was over, early in 1893, Mr. Harrison left Washington and returned to his home in Indianapolis, where he resumed his practice at the bar, practically eschewing politics, and where he has now ended his days.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

OPENING OF THE EXHIBITION.

(Concluded from page 5.)

GIVEN BY THE CHIEF JUSTICE AND JUDGES OF THE HIGH COURT.

For the best figure painting in water-colours (Rs. 70): Major E. P. Hobday—"A Dancing Bear."
For the best seascape in any medium (Rs. 50): A. Peyton—"The Breakwater."

GIVEN BY DHARAMSI AND MAROTAM M. GOKULDAS.

For the best landscape in oil-colours (Rs. 50): P. Gerhardt—"Kylas Temple, Ellora."

GIVEN BY MR. KABIM NENSEY.

For the best picture in oil, Subject—A pathetic episode in the history of an Indian Lady of Ancient Times (Rs. 50)—No competition.

GIVEN BY MR. VRIJBHUKANDAS ATMARAM.

For the best picture in any medium of an Indian street scene (Rs. 50): F. Yorke Smith—"On the Road to Old Goa."

GIVEN BY SIR JAMSETJEE JEEJEBHOY, BART.

For the best painting of animal life in oil or watercolours (Rs. 50): Miss Talbot—"Bullock Cart."
For the best of six photographs other than portrait negatives not less than 8 1-2 by 6 1-2 inches, taken and printed by any process since the date of the last Exhibition by an Amateur in India (Rs. 50) F. Sanderson—"Ruins of Bassein."

GIVEN BY MR. NAJESHANKAR GAVRISHANKAR.

For the best picture drawn by a student of the Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay (Rs. 30): K. R. Gopal—"Study from Life."
For the best picture drawn by a native lady, or in default drawn by a lady (Rs. 40): Miss J. C. Nasir—A Portrait.

GIVEN BY THE HON'BLE MR. BOMONJEE DINSHAW PETIT.

For the best painting in oil or water-colours of a shrine, temple, or bathing ghaut (Rs. 50): S. P. Agaskar—"Mombadevie Temple."

GIVEN BY MR. JAMSETJEE N. TATA.

For the best sketch of any part of Bombay (Rs. 50): Mrs. C. W. Chitty—"Walkeshwar from Malabar Hill."
For the best drawing in black and white (Rs. 50): Mrs. Macintyre "Beyond Chakrata."

GIVEN BY MR. VUSSONJEE KHIMJEE.

For the best picture in oil-colours by a native lady of a house or garden scene or still-life (Rs. 50): Miss S. S. Jussavalla—"Still Life."

GIVEN BY THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE G. C. WHITWORTH.

For the best picture in any medium of a Hindu or Mulssulman building in India (Rs. 50): Chunilal Moorlidhar—"Lolnow-shaped Mosque, Bijapur.

GIVEN BY MR. CARIMBHOY IBRAHIM.

For the best picture of fruit or flowers or still-life in water-colours (Rs. 50): V. N. Mistry—"Study of Foliage."

GIVEN BY MR. K. N. KABRAJEE,

For the best work by a native of India in lithograph printed in colours (Rs. 30)—No competition.

GIVEN BY MESSRS. SABAJEE SAKHARAM & CO.

For the best photograph by an amateur (Rs. 40): E. P. Youngerman—"The Evening Hour."

GIVEN BY MR. GOVARDHANDAS GOKULDAS TEJPAL.

For the best photograph by an amateur of a landscape or seascape (Rs. 50): Mrs. Brunton—"Views of Cashmir."

GIVEN BY MR. NARANJEE DWARKADAS.

For the best photograph by an amateur of a figure of an animal or group of animals (Rs. 50): J. P. Shroff—"A Plague Patient."
For the best photograph by an amateur of architecture (Rs. 50) - S. V. Bhandarkar—"Carli Caves."

GIVEN BY MR. D. MERVANJEE DALAL.

For the best set of four-quarter plate photographs entirely the work of an amateur (Rs 25): S. P. Joshi—"Snap Shots."

GIVEN BY RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS.

For the best photograph by a native of India (professional or amateur) taken since the last Exhibition Price: an album of thirty selected views of India, value Rs. 75: K. A. Pillai—"Spring with Lotus."

GIVEN BY RAJAH RAM MOHAN ROY.

For the best picture by an amateur in water-colour showing a scene of a famine-stricken district, or a poor famine-stricken family in utter poverty (Rs. 50) —No competition.

GIVEN BY MR. JEEJEEBHOY M. M. JEEJEEBHOY.

For the best photograph of any sporting subject, such as cycling, cricketing, &c. (Rs. 30)—No competition.

GIVEN BY MR. JUGMOHANDAS VERJEEVANDAS.

For the best water-colour drawing treating of a pathetic love episode (Rs. 50): M. V. Dhurandhar—"A Stolen Interview."

GIVEN BY MR. DAVID GOSTLING.

For the best oil-painting of an Indian scene, containing a human figure or group of figures, the landscape, fore-ground or house interior to be fully painted in size not less than 24 inches in length or height (Rs. 50): Miss B. M. Hume—"Moonla."

GIVEN BY DR. D. A. DE MONTE

For the best sketch in oil or water-colours of any part of Bandora painted by an East Indian of the Bombay Presidency (Rs. 50)—No competition.
For the best portrait or figure painting or still life scene in oil or water-colours painted by an East Indian of the Bombay Presidency (Rs. 50); A. X. Trindade—"A Study."

HIGHLY COMMENDED.

The following exhibitors have been "highly commended,":—J. P. Gangooli, Pestonjee Bomonjee, Cecil L. Burns, M. F. Pithawalla, Miss S. S. Jussawalla, J. C. Nazir, A. K. Trindade, S. D. Satwarkar; Mrs. C. W. Chitty, V. N. Mistry, Mrs. Macintyre, Raja Deen Dayal and Sons. Mrs. Brunton, Miss. M. J. Wadia, J. A. Simson, and C. Raja Varma.
The following exhibitors have been "commended":—Samue R, Samuel, G. K. Mahatre, Miss S. L. Jusawalla, L. N. Taskar, N. M. Mistry and M. G. Joshi, K. A. Pillai, S. V. Bhandarker, Mrs. W. A. Chambers J. V. Francis, Miss M. K. Aga, and Miss, J. E. Hume.
At the conclusion of the distribution the company inspected the pictures which were generally much admired.
The following are the names of the members of the Committee of the Society:—President, the Hon. Mr. Justice W. H. Crowe; Vice-President, Mr. C. L. Burns, R. B. A.; the Hon. Sir Lawrence Jenkins; Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart.; Lieutenant-Colonel H. D. Olivier, R.E.; Mr. W. C. Hughes, the Hon. Mr. Vrijbhukandas Atmaram, Mr. H. M. Phipson, Mr. F. C. Rimington, Mr. Isdac Benjamin, Mr. D. J. Tata, Rao Saheb A. N. Dalvi, Mr. F. Yorke Smith, Mr. K. N. Kabrajee, honourary treasurer Mr. E. M. Slater, and honourary secretary Mr. Narotam Morarjee Gokaldas.

BOMBAY EXTRA RACES.

(Concluded from page 4.)

"The Bandora Plate." Winner, Rs. 200; second Rs. 100; third, Rs. 50. A Handicap for Arab and C.B. Ponies 14 hands and under. Distance—6 furlongs.

Messrs A M Amer and Cowasji Burjorji's Oriental, 9st 4lbs, ...Soda 1
Mr Hyde and Aga S Shah's Sweet Vernal, 9st, ...Robinson 2
Messrs G K & D D's Dispute, 8st, 8lbs, ...Herod 3
Messrs G K & D D's Chancellor, 8st, C B Mahomed 0
Mr Green's Boostan 7st, 11lbs, ...Southall 0
Mr S A Wahed's Royal Prince, 7st 8lbs, ...Noor Mahomed 0
Mr S C P's Leader, 7st, 6lbs, ...Jakoo 0
Mr Naji bin Syed Rashid's Waher Mahomed, 7st, ...Kunia 0

Betting: 5 to 4 against Sweet Vernal; 3 to Oriental, 4 to 1 Dispute; 10 to 1 others.

Dispute led but Oriental came into the straight first and, although challenged by Sweet Vernal, won easily by one and-a half lengths; three-quarter length between second and third. Time—1 min. 20 secs.

"A Welter Handicap." Winner, Rs. 200; second Rs. 100; third Rs. 50. A Welter Handicap for Horses. G. Rs. Professionals, 5lbs. Extra. Distance—7 furlongs.

Mr Lyndon's Planet, 9st 7lbs, ...Southall 1
Mrs M E's Titheradge, 9st, 8lbs, ...Penton 2

Betting: 3 to 1 on Planet; 2 to 1 against Titheradge.
Won easily. Time—1 min. 33secs.

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On every Bottle of Condy's Fluid.
This Book contains Instructions by eminent Veterinary Surgeons for the treatment and cure of diseases of Horses, Sheep, Cattle, Dogs, &c.
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POPULATION OF BOMBAY CITY.

THE COMPLETE CENSUS RETURNS.

The following are the detailed returns showing the population of the City of Bombay compared with the two previous census figures:

	Sections.	Population in 1872.	Population in 1881.			Population in 1891.			Population in 1901.			Remarks.
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
A	Colaba, Upper	3343	1818	1019	2067	3115	1183	4335	3193	1477	4670	Area increased +
	Colaba, Middle and Lower	13258	8855	5410	14265	8759	4663	13622	8309	4835	13144	+
	Fort, Southern.....	2983	2633	882	3515	3054	987	4041	2664	624	3288	—
	Fort, Northern.....	25732	19793	14035	33828	19·40	13507	32947	13491	9 07	23006	—
	Esplanade	10464	7942	5138	13080	7145	2919	10064	6981	2018	9819	—
B	Mandvi	35100	24877	17474	42351	22981	14314	37295	18076	13117	31193	—
	Chakla	16748	21875	15173	37048	16633	12564	32197	14714	9810	24524	—
	Umarkhadi	49873	31033	2563	51596	31098	21398	52486	29161	19414	48705	—
	Dongri	25576	13412	14848	32260	18650	11687	30337	14699	11123	25822	—
C	Market	43198	31448	17672	49120	30176	14425	44701	18747	9610	28357	—
	Dhobi Talao	37915	23278	16131	39109	24503	15437	39945	16351	11226	27577	—
	Bhaiswadi	20760	14187	9031	23218	15420	8644	24069	8960	5282	14242	—
	Bhuleshwar.....	36029	28706	11572	38278	25101	12262	38363	19287	11123	30410	—
	Kumbharwada.....	27594	20071	11919	34990	20142	12067	32209	16214	11871	27985	—
	Khara Talav	23638	16453	12238	28 91	16660	10175	27035	14105	8993	23301	—
	Girgaum	21234	15000	10389	25316	16803	10199	26999	9017	5 91	14708	—
D	Khetwadi	24847	17418	12018	29436	17669	10745	28414	11516	10557	22058	—
	Chaupati	7541	6359	4616	10975	7011	4361	11372	4112	2319	6711	—
	Walkeshwar	7741	6904	4399	11303	8203	4787	12990	6891	3619	10510	—
	Mahalakshmi	4317	3769	2463	6232	10734	6280	17014	10819	6981	17800	—
	Mazagon.....	20573	10069	11405	27904	20113	13227	33340	16415	11539	27954	—
	Tadwadi	16053	8402	6740	15142	15·87	7711	21298	10057	6355	18182	—
	Byculla	28032	21953	14961	36214	29557	17·46	47303	34443	23148	57386	—
E	Kamatipura	16960	36201	28157	64858	16742	12461	29203	15297	11425	26722	—
	Tardeo	...	...	...	...	11403	7377	18880	12264	8936	21200	—
	First Nagpada	...	...	...	...	6674	4439	11113	8238	4247	12573	+
	Second Nagpada	...	...	...	...	10962	7·06	18768	10619	7929	18548	—
F	Parel	13773	10268	7697	18560	18068	10752	28820	20·78	12977	33355	—
	Sewri.....	4460	2250	2305	5555	3767	2291	6058	5734	3618	9352	—
	Sion .....

TO MERCHANTS & AGENTS.

SEVERAL SOLE AGENCIES for ENGLISH and AMERICAN MANUFACTURES will be placed with energetic firms of good standing in India.

Advertisers are an old established London firm of Merchants and Shipping Agents. References expected. "ENERGY," care of "Bombay Gazette" Office, Bombay.

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Cash Rs. 176,

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BOMBAY AND POONA.

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DR. R. F. SEERVAI,

SURGEON-DENTISTS,

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CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed.

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DRAFTS issued. TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS effected. PERIODICAL REMITTANCES made.

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HORSE FOOD,

Mixed Rs. 5 per cwt.

ALSO CRUSHED FOOD, GRAM, BARLEY, OATS, BRAN, MAIZE, &c., best crushed, uncrushed and well cleaned, can be had here at moderate rates.

GANGJI PADAMSI,

DANNA BUNDER, ARGYLE ROAD, No. 2, BOMBAY.

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ROYAL INDIAN, JAMES, RALEIGH, PROGRESS, &c.,

CYCLES, MOTOR-CARS, PHONOGRAPHS, ACCESSORIES, RUBBER TYRES, ELECTRICAL FANS, &c., of latest and best Makes.

The Largest Cycle-Factory in India for building, enamelling, nickel-plating, repairing, &c.

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41, MEADOS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

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BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

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ONE ENGLISH-built C. Under-Spring BAROUCHE, by Hooper & Co., of London.

New Rubber-tyred BICYCLE WHEELS, VICTORIA (English-built), SECOND-HAND LANDAUS, VICTORIAS, and BROUGHAMS by well-known makers.

CARRIAGE REPAIRS of every description will be executed with prompt attention.

HOUSES FURNISHED with the latest styled neat Furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest designs FOR SALE and HIRE, and also made to order.

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CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles, under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD, best in the market, Present Price Rs. 5-8 per CWT. Delivered Free.

Special Mixtures, CRUSHED OATS, BRAN, etc. Supplied.

BONZOLINE BILLIARD BALLS,

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Being a Reprint of two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette"

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Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

MARRIAGES.

JOHNSON—HEMMING—February 19, at St. Mary's, Oatlands, B S, Johnson, of Cape Town, to Cecil Mary, daughter of Major-Gen F W Hemming, C B, Commanding Cavalry Brigade, Aldershot, and grand-daughter of the late General Sir F F Maude, V C, G C B.

MICHAEL—BATCHELOR—February 19, at All Saints' Church, Mumbles, W H Michael, Indian Civil Service, to Lettie Maud, daughter of the late H Batchelor.

DEATHS.

BEAUMONT—February 25, at Cavendish Place, Brighton, M Beaumont (late 5th Royal Irish Lancers) aged 47.

BOWHILL—February 22, at Bedford, Elisabeth Mary, widow of Dr John Bowhill, C B, aged 72.

BRIDGMAN—February 25, at Anderton, Plymouth, wife of C V Bridgman, daughter of the late J Moore, of Calcutta, and widow of the late C M Charles

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

BENGALLEE—March 17, at the family residence, Parsee Bazar Street, Fort, Bai Bhicaiji Shapurji Bengallee, mother of the late Sorabji Shapurji Bengallee, C I E, aged 95 years, Funeral will take place this morning at 7 o'clock.

SIMLA JAMS.

Of exquisite quality and considered by many to be far superior to European importations. They are made with great care and of the finest selected fruit.

GREENGAGE, STRAWBERRY, CAPE GOOSEBERRY, APRICOT, PEAR, BLACKBERRY and ORANGE MARMALADE.

Rs. 2 per tin.

KEMP AND Co., Ld.,

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BOMBAY.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Loch Tay, 3415 tons, Captain J Stephen, cleared on Saturday for Calcutta in ballast.

THE s s Tracia, 2697 tons, Captain W Sharpley, sailed on Saturday for Genoa and Marseilles with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Itola, 3361 tons, Captain J A Magenis, cleared on Saturday for Calcutta etc, with a general cargo.

THE Asiatic S N Co's s s Rajah, 3684 tons, Captain J Lemwich, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Calcutta 10th February via coast ports, with a general cargo and five deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Pemba, 976 tons, Captain P H Martyr, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Basreh 7th March with a general cargo and Mr J J Walmsley, Mr Mosseley, Mr O Missack and three deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kola, 497 tons, Captain J C Fice arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi 14th March with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mrs Elliott, Mr. Nadirshaw E. Dinshaw, Lieut. ED Gils, Miss Thompson, Mr. Kleens, and 36 deck.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's ss. Dumra, 762 tons, Captain E. C. Russell, sailed on Saturday for Karachi with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. R. d. Stoddart, Mr. John Back, Mr. W. I. Bason, one native gentleman, one soldier of West york Regt and 24 deck

THE Anchor Line s s Hispania, 2213 tons, Captain J Hamilton, sailed on Saturday for Marseilles and Liverpool, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For London, Captain and Mrs D Fearn, and three children, Mrs Plowden, and infant, Rev and Mrs J C Harrison, Master Proctor, Master Edwin, Miss O Carpenter, Mrs J J Johnson, and two children, Miss S Kenward, Gantt, Harris and Smith For Liverpool, Rev and Mrs T Russell, Genl and Miss H Browne, and Lieut J Kennedy.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
15	India s	Worcester	Aden, March 11
	Pemba s	Martyr	Basreh, March 7
	Rajah s	Leftwich	Calcutta, Feb 10
	Kola s	Dee	Karachi, March 14
17	Talora s	Seaborn	Karachi, March 15
	Parramatta s	Denny	Shanghai, Feb 25

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
15	Daghestan s	Littlehales	Antwerp
	Steinberger s	Denker	Hamburg via Kiel
	Dumra s	Russell	Karachi
	Ellenanla s	Hamilton	Liverpool
	Persia s	Wheler	Aden
	Procas s	Barclay	Marseilles, &c
17	Itola s	Magenis	Calcutta, &c
	Loch Tay s	Stephen	Calcutta

The following vessels entered for loading on Saturday:—Steamer Pemba, for Zanzibar &c.

" Rajah, for Calcutta, &c.

" Talora, for London, Hull, Liverpool, &c.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MARCH 16.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Krongborg s—1251 cwt cottonseed W and A Graham and Co

FOR LONDON.

India s—83 cwt olibanum A Chagla and Co: 500 cwt horns R Fazal; 27 cases Indian condiments Merwanjee Pounjajee and Sons; 6 cases Indian candlenuts S Rustomjee

FOR HULL.

Mikado s—2000 cwt housemeal Moolji Jamali; 4001 cwt cotton seed W A Graham and Co

FOR HAVRE.

Kronborg s—2241 cwt rapeseed E D Sassoon and Co

FOR DUNKIRK.

Longships s—4787 cwt linseed 204 cwt rapeseed E D Sassoon and Co: 15.0 cwt groundnuts owen Ogden; 50.1 cwt cottonseed Forbes Forbes and Co

FOR ANTWERP.

Drachenfels s—500 cwt gum Hirjee Virdhare: 200 bales hemp Isaac Wright and Co

FOR HAMBURG.

Drachenfels s—110 bales cotton The Bombay and Co

FOR GENOA.

Tracia s—512 cwt rapeseed Rall. Brothers

Longships s—250 bales cotton Forbes Forbes and Co

FOR HONGKONG.

Bormida s—37 bales cotton A C K Motiwalla 11 3-4 cwt sharklins J Esmajee 25 cwt sharklins P F Talati

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COLONEL E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 18th March.

1. The Drills &c. for the week will be as follows:—

(1) Byculla School.—at 4.30. P.M. to-day (Monday) the 18th Instant and Thursday the 21st instant.

(2) Cathedral High School.—at 3.45. P.M. on Tuesdays and Thursdays.

(3) Byculla Scottish School.—at 3.30. P.M. on Wednesday the 20th instant.

(4) John Connon School.—at 3.30. P.M. on Friday the 22nd instant.

(5) St. Mary's College.—at 4.15. P.M. on Tuesday the 19th Inst. and at 7.15. A.M. on Thursday the 21st instant.

(6) "F" Company at St. Mary's College.—Nesbit Road, Byculla, at 8.15. P.M. to-day (Monday) the 18th instant.

2. There will be Combined Company Drill and Recruits' Drill at 5-15 p.m. on Wednesday the 20th instant, on the open space of ground in front of Head-quarters. Members who intend going up for the Proficiency Examination are requested to attend this drill.

BATTALION PARADE.

3. The Annual Inspection of the Corps by the General Officer Commanding will take place on Saturday next the 23rd instant. Fall in at the Gymkhana end of the Parade Ground at 4.14 p.m. Dress.—Review Order, Khaki

(2) Every Member, who is not on leave, is required by the Volunteer Regulations to be present or to furnish a medical certificate. Leave will only be granted for good cause shown.

(3) Rifles, &c., brought to Headquarters by Members will be cleaned and re-issued to them within a few minutes after receipt.

(4) The Commanding Officer trusts that Officers Commanding Companies will endeavour to get every available Member of their Company to attend this parade.

( ) The Non-commissioned Officers and Volunteers must be warned that they must have their Arms, Accoutrements, Buttons and Helmet fittings well cleaned for this parade.

(5) Ammunition boots must be worn by all members (except Officers and Cyclists). Those who have not yet drawn boots can obtain them on application at Headquarters.

6. As the Arms, &c., will be returned to the Armoury after the Inspection, Members are requested to bring their Jagsand Sight Protectors in their Pouches to this Parade. Arrangements regarding re-issue of Rifles will be made for Members who may not have completed their Class Firing by the 24th instant.

4. Leave of absence has been granted to the undermentioned Volunteers:—

No. 4998 Cyclist A. MacMullen Company Cyclist from 11th to 31st March 1901. No. 2876 Vol. A. Samuel, F Company from 15th March to 1st June 1901.

By Order,

P. H. ROGERS, Captain,
Adjutant B. V. R

NOTICE

Copies of the Programme of the Athletic Events, open to Members of the Corps, to be held in connection with the Cycling Club Sports on 18th, 19th and 20th instants, are with the Officers Commanding Companies, and may be seen at Headquarters. The Events include Seven Foot Races, open only to Members of the Corps, which close at 12 noon on Saturday, the 23rd instant

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUTENANT.-COLONEL LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 18th March.

1. There will be 10-inch R M L Gun Drill at the Fort and Nesbit Road, Head-Quarters, to-morrow and Thursday next at 8-45 p.m.

2. The Wheal Cup Competition will be held at Mahalaxmi Fort on Saturday next 23rd instant. Fall in at Scandal Point at 4-15 p.m. sharp. Dress—Drill order without arms, puttees to be worn.

3. Sergt Major Chart will cash unused Camp allowance tickets up to 19th March inclusive, if presented at his office Victoria Terminus.

4. At a Meeting of the Carbine Association it was decided (Match X) four men tied. Each man to fire five more shots at same target each shot to be recorded in order. Can be fired on any date soon. (Match XI Winner to take Messrs Treacher and Co's prize. Entrance money to be divided into 2nd and 3rd prizes 2-3 and 1-3. Target to be placed at an unknown range on line drawn at an angle to stop butt but parallel to line of firing position. Any position, Time one minute allowed from 1st shot; firing position about 350 yards from butts To be shot for on Saturday the 30th March.

5. Members are requested to send in their servants passes at once to the Head quarters Office.

By Order

G. STODDART, Capt. R. A.
Adjutant, B. V. A.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, MARCH 18, 1901.

RAILWAYS AND FAMINE.

MR. HORACE BELL, late Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for State Railways, read a paper, the other evening, before the Indian Section of the Society of Arts, in London, on Railways and Famine. In this he invited attention to the relation between Indian famines or scarcity and the railway system. The general and, indeed, the natural conception is that railways must obviously be a powerful agency for good and that the more railways a country has the less likelihood will there be of pronounced food scarcity. But as Mr. Bell told his hearers, under certain conditions this view may be incorrect, or that at least some important qualifications are necessary before it can be accepted as a sound maxim. It is to him open to question and deserving of very grave consideration, whether, in view of the economic condition of the country, the habits of the people and the geographical position as regards the possibility of outside food supplies, the railways are not serving to deplete in good seasons the margin which should be held in order to meet possible scarcity in bad seasons. Provincial administration reports undoubtedly show that since the railways have intersected all parts of the country the grain-producer has been more active but less provident, that the reserve stock of grain which used to be abundant has either disappeared altogether or diminished, for when prices have been remunerative and the demand brisk the cultivator has turned every measure he could lay hands on into rupees and left the future to take care of itself. This is strongly characteristic of the native cultivator, and whether there were railways or not, he would still consider to-day rather than to-morrow. Railways carry off his surplus produce with such facility that if crops fail surely his needs can be supplied, if need arise, with as great ease and rapidity as his stock is carried away. To prevent his free disposal of what is his would be resented as a direct interference with the liberty of the subject and the question of restricting efforts is one which bristles with difficulty. Mr. Bell, therefore, approached it very cautiously. Taking the average of good and bad seasons, he recognises that India is unable to stand the drain of its present export trade in food stuffs and that the agency we have looked to to avert scarcity, that is the railway system, is on the whole acting the other way. Viewed generally he holds that the direct and indirect benefits to India of its railway system are in many ways incalculably great and it is to this potent agency that the mental and material development of the empire is to be largely attributed. He, therefore, concludes that the most obvious and necessary step to be taken is to restrict exports in the face of expected scarcity, since unrestricted export, whether of food or other things, tends towards national disaster more or less acute.

Mr. William Digby, who has always devoted much time and attention to the study of Indian problems, gives Mr. Bell's utterances an enthusiastic welcome, and has addressed the Indian Press on the subject, anxious that it shall fully appreciate their value. But Mr. Digby would go further than Mr. Bell. He seizes and makes much of Mr. Bell's contention that "until and unless it can be amply proved that even under such dire conditions, India can find sufficient food and at a price at which people can afford to purchase it, there will continue to be fair grounds for the belief that the extension of railways, without some safeguard, must mean that the trouble in succession of bad seasons, will be intensified through the agency of a power which we have hitherto regarded in a wholly different light." But here they part company. Mr. Digby says at once "see to it that a stop is put to railway extension in India. If we cannot restore to India her ancient prosperity . . . at least let us do all we can to prevent further economic wrong-doing, with its absolutely certain Nemesis." Those who read Mr. Digby's letter must also read the full text of Mr. Bell's paper else they may be misled. For the latter very plainly declares that "no sane person, no one more particularly who has been a witness of this development (the railway system) would contemplate for a moment any curtailment of our efforts to extend railways in India." Because a man becomes a habitual drunkard it is not necessary to prohibit the distillation of spirits or because a man commits suicide no one would prohibit the further importation of razors. The extravagant export of grain is one of the abuses of the railway system and at most Mr. Bell suggested as worthy of consideration whether, in view of the economic condition of the country, the habits of the people and the geographical position as regards the possibility of outside food supplies the railways are not serving to deplete in good seasons the margin which should be held in order to meet possible scarcity in bad seasons—"or to put it in another way, may it not be necessary in face of approaching difficulties to impose some restriction on the export of food grains?"

The Indian Famine Commission of 1879-80 urged the value of railway communication as a powerful agent in alleviating, if not preventing, the occurrence of scarcity. It was considered that, if another ten thousand miles of railway could be added to the then existing system, the country might be reasonably considered to be fully protected against anything approaching famine. The ten thousand miles of railway have since been added and bitter scarcity and famine have come again and again. It may therefore be urged that a system of railways without collateral safeguards is not an unmixed good. Nothing is an unmixed blessing in this world. And though the railways in time of scarcity have carried help and relief to affected areas prevented the loss of thousands of lives it is true that but for their agency in other parts of the country the people would not have been deprived of the grain they had grown. They will learn in time the truth of the homely proverb which tells us we cannot eat a bun and have it. In the meantime it is desirable that they shall be protected against themselves. But not in the way Mr. Digby suggests. Mr. Bell's suggestions are much sounder. Both these contributions to famine literature might have proved of greater practical value had they come in time to be submitted for the consideration of the MacDonell Commission. But it may be they can be appropriately referred to those officials whose duty it will be to conduct the separate inquiry into the technical aspects of the relief programmes. In the discussion which followed, a good suggestion was made by Mr. Joseph Walton, M.P., who held that it was the duty of Government to purchase grain from the cultivators in India, when it could be had at a reasonable rate, and to store it in the various districts against the recurrence of famine. It is not possible to carry out extensive irrigation projects, inasmuch as the total remaining area in which irrigation may be carried out is set down as under a million acres. The suitability of such works for the employment of famine labour is universally recognised, but they require a slow and careful investigation, and cannot be rapidly planned, like a road or railway track, to meet a sudden demand for work. And a new Government resolution, published elsewhere, shows that the Governor-General in Council is convinced that many opportunities exist in various parts of India, which are at present not utilised or are very imperfectly utilised, for minor canals and storage reservoirs, and other irrigational works on a comparatively small scale, which may, or may not, be productive in the technical sense of the term, but which will afford material protection from drought. The utilisation of hill streams and the formation of storage reservoirs in such districts as Gurgaon, Shahpur, or Jhelum in the Punjab, Champaran and Dharbhanga in Bengal and British Bundelkund in the North-Western Provinces, are quoted as having been intermittently considered from time to time, but without any appreciable result. It may be that the matter of the railways and their influence will be considered outside the scope of this inquiry, but we may take it for granted that his Excellency the Viceroy will give to each as careful consideration as it deserves.

THE DUKE OF CORNWALL'S TOUR.

THEIR Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York have left England on their tour which is not to include India. As His Majesty explained in his speech, proposing the toast of their Royal Highnesses, the object of the journey is to express our appreciation of the Colonies' participation in the War in South Africa. That being so, India might have been appropriately included in the tour. But sentiment apart, we feel we are but expressing the popular feeling when we say that a visit from their Royal Highnesses will be more welcome at a later date. The continuous functions attendant upon a royal visit entail enormous expenditure both to the State and to private individuals and the fact is money is scarce in India, in Bombay particularly. The visitors we have had, in the form of famine and pestilence, have swallowed up so much money that Bombay cannot even afford to subscribe to the late Queen's memorial fund and, although His Excellency the Governor may chide us, and those who do not fully appreciate the situation may suggest sending over what money we may raise to Calcutta—a more cruelly ironical suggestion it were impossible to make—Bombay beneficence has been too sorely tried. A visit from the Duke of Cornwall at the present time, if not unwelcome, would have failed to rouse so enthusiastic a welcome as it will later on—when we shall feel hurt if he does not come. Possibly he may be invited to the inauguration of the huge pile of stone and gigantic collection of curios and bric-a-brac which is on the way to realisation in Calcutta. It will be necessary to open it with a great flourish of trumpets, for by the time it is completed, we fear, even its promoters will be less in love with it than they are to-day. So a royal ceremonial may produce a display of rockets and blue-fire, which may also serve to signal the retirement of the present Viceroy and the accession of his successor. But that there is the opportunity for urging the desirability of an early visit from the heir-apparent we might lament that India is not included in the present programme, even though we cannot afford the necessary expenditure. By the time the national institution is completed we shall have recuperated and the cost will not be thought of, much less felt. Besides, when India is visited it must be a visit to India by itself, for we have so much to show His Royal Highness that it must of necessity be of longer duration than would have been possible in connection with any other tour. As it is their Royal Highnesses are to be away from England only for six months—that period to cover trips to South Africa and to Canada. Had India been included in the programme the time would have had to be extended, to at least eight months and, moreover, their Royal Highnesses would either have had to be with us in the hottest of our hot weather or have gone the other way round the world, taking Canada first and India on the way home—a plan which would not have suited Australia. All things have worked together for good in this matter and the impossibility of taking India in the present programme is a matter for which we cannot but express a feeling of loyal satisfaction.

THE STANDARD OIL COMPANY.

WE see by Messrs. Scheferf and Drescher's Report, that there is a rumour in Hamburg that China has made inquiries of New York Banks, as to whether the taking up of a fixed loan for payment of the War Indemnity could be possible in America. It is said that the Standard Oil Company, which has large interests in Eastern Asia, has entered into negociations with the China Consulate to bring about an arrangement for a loan. It is also mentioned in Continental business circles as a not improbable contingency that Messrs. Rockefeller would be the Bankers to carry out any business of this sort with the Chinese Government, for few other groups of financiers could command as much capital as the Rockefellers. There can be very little doubt that petroleum will play the chief part in the negociations. It is well known that every year Russian petrolium becomes a more formidable competitor of the Standard Oil Company, yet if China were dependent on Rockefeller this competition would be instantly at an end. The profits of the Standard Oil Company would in that case rise beyond the dreams of avarice. Not long ago the Company declared a dividend of 20 per cent. payable on 15th March. The united dividends of 1900, came to 48 per cent., as against 30 to 36, in the years 1896 to 1899. The negociations between the Roumanian Government and the Standard Oil Company, in regard to the boundaries of large mineral oil areas are still open and as Roumania is badly in need of money will probably end in favour of the Company.

DE WET AGAIN.

IT is exactly nine months since we flattered ourselves that we had broken the backbone of the Boer resistance and were looking hopefully forward to an early cessation of hostilities, but we reckoned without the prowess of the now famous guerilla leader De Wet, whose extraordinary daring and the successful manner in which he has eluded and outwitted time after time the best generals we can place in the field, has furnished one of the most exciting and at the same time humourous incidents of the war. Never perhaps in the history of warfare has it been given to a leader to command such a wonderful influence over his followers in a hopeless struggle against overwhelming odds as that exercised by De Wet, who every day furnishes our generals with a new surprise in one form or other. We have to go back to the Scottish Rebellion of 1745 to find a parallel of De Wet's exploits, but despite the sentimental attachment that the Highlanders bore for Prince Charles they, unlike the Boers, were completely cowed after their first serious reverse at Culloden and attempted no further resistance. The latest news of De Wet's whereabouts shows him to have reached Senekal after having once again escaped the traps laid for him by the British Generals. Reuter does not state if he has any following with him, but we shall probably hear of him again very shortly causing trouble in some unexpected quarter.

THE Bombay Art Society's exhibition of pictures was opened on Saturday evening in the Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy School of Art by His Excellency the Governor. Lord Northcote, in the course of a brief but interesting speech, touched upon the causes which interfered with the early development of painting and sculpture in India. Regarding the future he concurred in the hope that had been expressed that wealthy native gentlemen would abandon the growing practice of buying spurious "old masters" and other "Brummagem" ware from England and the Continent and would devote themselves to the cultivation of a school of true Indian Art. It seemed to him that there was ample material in India for the foundation of such a school. Lady Northcote distributed the prizes awarded in the various competitions for pictures in oil, water colours and photography.

There has just been completed in the Rsay Art Workshops, Bombay, a very handsome carpet for Mr. C. A. Turner, late official Assignee, of the Bombay Insolvent Debtors' Court. The carpet is sixteen feet by eleven and a half feet in size and is very rich in colour. The design was worked out in the School of Art and the weaving in the workshops occupied about seven months.

MR. MAYNE from the Central Provinces will relieve Mr. Dawson, who shortly takes furlough, and will officiate as Accountant-General in the Punjab until Mr. R. A. Gamble returns from leave.

THE famine relief figures for last week show 220,400 persons on the lists, of whom 175,400 are in Bombay, and 39,400 in Native States. The returns give a decrease of 3,900, compared with the week preceding.

A PUNITIVE expedition of Somali levies,—quite distinct from the Kismayu Jubaland Force at present in the field against the murderers of Mr. Jenner—was to start from Berbera on the 1st March against the Ogadens.

ONLY 68 1-2 miles of new railway were opened in India during the month of February, all on the metre gauge. These included 37 miles of the southern extension of the Bengal-Duars line, and 21 miles of the Hagiput-Katchar extention of the Tirhoot Railway.

WE regret to hear that the Metropolitan is again suffering from fever. His Lordship's present illness would appear to be in the nature of a relapse, as he never entirely got rid of the effects of the attack which invalided him for a time during his recent visit to Colombo.

THE Legislative session in Calcutta is rapidly drawing to a close. Now that the Assam Labour Bill has been disposed of there only remains the Mines Act for consideration. There will probably be some discussion on this measure, but nothing so elaborate as the debate upon the Assam Bill. On the 20th instant, the Budget Statement will be laid upon the table, and Sir Edward Law will briefly explain its chief points, after which the Council will adjourn until the 22nd, when the Mines Act will be passed on the lines proposed by the Select Committee. The Budget debate will be on the 27th, and the Viceroy will start the same evening on his sporting trip into the Nepal Terai.

MAJOR SEMPLE can well be congratulated on the success which has attended the Pasteur Institute at Kasauli during the past few months, as since its opening on the 1st August no less than 173 patients have been treated with results equal to those of the Paris Institution. Military patients who have been relieved have been 15 British officers, 35 British soldiers, one native officer and nine men, and besides these 27 European civilians and 73 native civilians and three soldiers' children have also been treated. The success of the Institute may, therefore, be regarded as an accomplished fact. Many natives who attended have been intelligent, well educated men, and on having the method of treatment explained to them expressed the opinion that it was in no way hurtful to their religious feelings.

SOME curiosity is felt regarding the name by which the new province on the north-west frontier is to be officially known. A humourist has suggested Yaghistan (the country of the unruly) as reflecting the feelings among some members of the Punjab Commission who do not much relish coming directly under the control of the Government of India, but the joke is a little far-fetched. Pathanistan is another name put forward, but it is not euphonious, and it would not be generally understood out of India: the great British public already can make nothing better out of Pathan than "Paythan." There is an obvious objection to the term North-West Frontier Province, for we have already the North-Western Provinces, and confusion might arise if a somewhat similar title were invented. The choice seems to lie between Trans-Indus Province and Frontier Province. It may be objected as regards the former that there is a good deal of territory beyond the Indus which will not come under the new Agent to the Governor-General, and also that the Punjab Government will retain the Dera Ghazi Khan District. The conclusion, therefore, seems to be that the best title would be "The Frontier Province" simply. It is short, expressive, and cannot possibly be misunderstood. The Punjab Frontier Force has long since come to be known as the Frontier Force, and no one ever imagines that the term applies to any part of the border except that in the north-west direction.

BOMBAY EXTRA RACES.

THERE was again a large attendance at Mahalaxmi on Saturday when there were eight events on the programme. The first was the Pony Hurdles, in which Messrs. Hunter started three horses. Deborah started favourite, and therefore it was not surprising to see Good Boy canter home ahead of Helios. The New Pony Selling Race brought out nine runners, and Non-pariel, who finished behind Jessor and Budhoo a fortnight ago, won by a length. Courier was greatly fancied; it was not because of the merit of his performances, but on account of having Robinson for a pilot. Conqueror was regarded as a certainty for the Chota Plate, and people piled on their money at 2 to 1 on. The race was a near thing, and Robinson, who was riding, seemed likely to get home by a head, and he would have done so had he not let Grey Fox take the rails. Conqueror had the rails and if he had kept on his original course Grey Fox could not have got through. Robinson was caught napping. Shaiboob got a place, and is an improving animal. Brandy was Robinson's first winning mount, the horse beating a well-backed favourite in Miskin, who made his effort too soon. The Dealer's Plate brought out a very excellent looking lot of horses, and the finish was exciting. Roman, Grey Beard and Honeysuckle were locked together, and the former seemed to swerve across the latter horses, causing Honeysuckle to try and savage Greybeard. An objection was lodged for fouling but overruled. Amorosa, a magnificent animal, cantered away with the Pali Hill Plate, and Oriental, going to the post for the second time, took the Bandora Plate. He is a splendid pony, and it is wonderful how fresh he keeps considering that since the opening he has run eleven times, winning six races, once disqualified, and only failing to place on one occasion. The Welter Handicap was practically a walk over for Planet.

Many of the Bookmakers made place bets, except in a few instances, thus showing their willingness to bet in this way when there is an opportunity of winning. There was great complaint in regard to the race which Roman won. The signal was hoisted that the weight was correct and the Bookmakers commenced to pay those who had backed the winner. A few minutes afterwards another signal was hoisted indicating an objection, but fortunately this was overruled. If the race had been awarded to Grey Beard the Bookmakers would have had to pay out on that horse, and the money they had previously parted with in the idea that Roman had been awarded the race would have been a dead loss. A little forethought, or better still, a little more unity between the officials and the Bookmakers would cause these frictions to disappear.

"The Pony Hurdles." Winner, Rs. 200; second Rs. 100; third, Rs. 50. A Handicap Hurdle Race for ponies 14-2 and under. Distance—1 mile over 5 flights.

Mr G Hunter's Good Boy, 9st 11lbs,.....Beasly 1
H H Aga Khan's Helios 9st 6lbs,.....Karim 2
Mr R J Hunter's Deborah, 10st 10lbs,.....Fenton 0
Mr R Hunter's Venus, 10st 7lbs,.....Robertson 0

Betting: 5 to 4 Deborah; 2 to 1 Helios; 3 to 1 Venus, and Good Boy.

Deborah and Venus got a bad start, Good Boy leading. Helios was with him as he came over the last three flights, but he won easily by one and a half lengths. Time—1 min. 55 secs.

"New Pony Selling Race." Winner, Rs. 200; second Rs. 100; third, Rs. 50. A Selling Race for Arab Ponies 13-3 and under landed since 1st July, 1900: 13-3 hands entered for Rs. 1,500 to carry 10st. W I. 3lbs for each Rs 100 down to Rs 500. Allowances—Ponies which have not won a race value Rs 900 or over, 5lbs. Distance—1-2 mile.

Mr Zaid bin Mahomed's Nonpariel (Rs 1,000), 7st 10lbs,.....Southall 1
Mr Abdoola Tamini's Saood (Rs 1,100), 7st 7lbs,.....Noor Mahomed 2
Mr E W Ballantyne's Bin Curtas (Rs 500), 7st 7lbs,.....Jakoo 3
H H Aga Khan's Hector (Rs 1,200), 8st 8lbs,.....Karim 0
Mr S A Wahed's Sampier (Rs 700), 7st 7lbs,.....Omarkhan 0
Mr Ali bin Talib's Safety (Rs 600), 7st 4lbs,.....Heeroo 0
Mr Jackson's Melton (Rs 600), 7st 4lbs,.....Nama 0
Mr Almas bin Abdoola's Kamil (Rs 700), 8st 12lbs,.....Ital 0
Mr Jackson's Courier (Rs 600), 7st 10lbs,.....Robinson 0

Betting: 2 to 1 Courier: 5 to 2 Nonpariel; 4 to 1 Safety 10 to 1 others.

Saood and Kamil led the field, Bin Curtas, Safety and Nonpariel being well up. Kamil lost many lengths at the bend, where Nonpareil came up, and, overhauling Saood, won by a length, a similar distance separating second and third. Time—55 secs.

"The Chota Plate." Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 100; third Rs. 50. A Handicap for Arab and C. B. Ponies 13-2 and under old, and 13-2 1-2 and under new, measurement. Distance—5 furlongs.

Mr. Mathradas Goculdas' Grey Fox, 7st. 13 lbs. .....Omar Khan 1
Mr. Hyde and Aga S. Shah's Conqueror, 8st. 11 lbs., ...Robinson 2
Mr. Abdul Aziz Sait's Shaiboob, 8st. 3 lbs., ...C B. Mahomed 3
Messrs. A.M. Amer and Cowasji Burjorji's Oriental, 9st. 7lbs., ...Soda 0
Captain Swiney's ch a h Muskerry, 7st. 10 lbs., ...Southall 0
Mr. Ali bin Talib's Nevermind, 7st. 6lbs.... Heeroo 0
Mr. B.'s g Nubia, 7st. 2lbs., ...Native 0
Mr. D. M's ch a h Shah Jehan, 6st. 10lbs., ...Saleh 0

Betting: 6 to 4 on Conqueror; 3 to 1 Oriental; 5 to 1 Grey Fox and Shaiboob; 10 to 1 others.

Conqueror and Shaiboob led to the bend, where Grey Fox and Oriental came through. Conqueror stalled off the challenges of Shaiboob and Oriental, but Grey Fox got through on the rails and won by a neck; three-quarters length between second and third. Time—1 min. 7secs.

"The Auction Stakes." Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 100; third, Rs. 50. A Selling Race for Arab Horses. Horses entered for Rs. 1,500 to carry 10st.; 3lbs. allowed for each Rs. 100 down to Rs. 600. Allowances—Maidens, 5lbs. Horses, which have not won race value Rs. 900 or over, 10lbs. (not cumulative.) Ponies 14 hands and under, if measured previous to 1st April, 1899, 5lbs.; if measured on or since that date, 12lbs. Distance—6 furlongs.

Major Conran's Brandy (Rs 600), 8st 11lb, ..Robinson 1
Messrs G K and D D's Miskin (Rs 900) 8st 7lbs, ...C B Mahomed 2
Mr Jackson's Lucky Boy (Rs 600), 6st 12lbs....Ital 3
H H Maharaja Holkar's Chieftain (Rs 1,000), 8st 13lbs, ...Southall
Mr H J M's Carlo (Rs 1,200), 8st 9lbs,.....Penton 0
Mr D M's Imperial (Rs. 1,100), 8st 0lbs,.....Saleh 0
Mr S A Wahed's Rashid (Rs 800), 7st 11lbs,.....Omarkhan 0
Messrs G K and D D's Muktar (Rs 600), 7st 10lbs,.....Heeroo 0

Betting: 6 to 4 against Miskin; 3 to 1 Brandy; 5 to

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

DE WET'S MOVEMENTS.

ANOTHER HAUL BY FRENCH.

LONDON, MAR. 17.

A despatch from Lord Kitchener states that Park's column has captured a Boer laager and 32 prisoners, including the notorious Abel Erasmus at Krugerspost-near Lydenberg.

Our casualties were five.

[Erasmus ordered the flogging of Englishmen because they were Englishmen and had British sympathies.]

LONDON, MARCH 15.

De Wet has reached Senekal.

General French has made a further great haul of stock, carts and ammunition and 192 more Boers have been killed, wounded or taken prisoners.

LONDON. MARCH. 17.

The Boer losses in February were 160 killed and over one thousand in prisoners and surrenders, the majority being the result of General French's operations.

THE PEACE PROSPECTS.

The peace prospects continue to be hopeful.

The Boers are now openly discussing peace.

MORE TROOPS FOR THE CAPE.

Over 4,000 troops, mostly Yeomanry, proceeded to the Cape yesterday.

NEWS FROM EAST AFRICA.

A Mahomedan Mahdi, a native of Uganda, proclaimed himself at Mengo on the 11th March.

This has caused excitement among the natives.

THE ROYAL VISIT TO AUSTRALIA.

The s. s. Ophir, with the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York, sailed yesterday afternoon after lunch at which His Majesty the King, in toasting their Royal Highnesses, said the object of the journey was to express our appreciation of the Colonies' participation in the War in South Africa.

AFFAIRS AT TIENTSIN.

It is believed at Tientsin that the quarrel between the British and Russians will be amicably settled by the two Governments.

LATER.

The land dispute at Tientsin remains unchanged. The disputants are using the utmost caution to prevent a collision between the guards of the respective Powers during the negotiation.

GERMANY AND CHINA.

MARCH 16.

Count von Bulow, speaking in the Reichstag, said that the German troops would be withdrawn from China whenever serious guarantees for the payment of the indemnities were received.

The Anglo-German Agreement, he said, did not refer to Manchuria and there was no question of antagonism between Russia and Germany in China.

Count von Bulow further said he was ignorant of the position regarding the Manchurian Convention.

The German fleet remained in China because it guaranteed the execution of demands and the correct attitude of the Yangtsze Governors.

THE ATTACK ON LORD WOLSELEY.

The House of Lords, to-night, rejected by sixty-two against thirty-eight votes, a motion brought forward by Lord Wolseley calling for the papers regarding Lord Lansdowne's allegations.

Lord Wolseley traversed Lord Lansdowne's charges admitting that he under estimated the power of the Boers as everyone else did.

He mentioned incidentally that he resigned early in 1900 without explaining why, but withdrew his resignation at Lord Lansdowne's request.

Lord Lansdowne further criticised Lord Wolseley's recommendations.

Lord Rosebery spoke in support of Lord Wolseley. Lord Roberts voted with the majority.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 16.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Keene, Comptroller, Hyderabad, is granted twenty months' furlough, Mr. W. F. Cowley is officiating, while Mr. A. H. Anthony becomes Comptroller, Central Provinces, and Mr. R. C. Chapman, Deputy Accountant-General, Punjab.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. G. L. Towers, Chief Superintendent, Indian Telegraphs, is permited to retire.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Surgeon-General Harvey, Director-General, I.M.S., is granted nine months' furlough, Surgeon-General Spencer officiating.

THE PENNELL CASE.

It is stated that Mr. Pennell has written to the Bengal Government to ask if the charges are to be framed against him.

A rule in the High Court has been obtained by Mr. Reily on the District Magistrate of Noakhali to show cause why the proceedings instituted against him by Mr. Pennell should not be squashed. This comes up for hearing to-morrow.

QUEEN'S MEMORIAL.

At the instance of Mr. Buckinham, the Tea Association are now circulating subscription lists for the Queen's Memorial Fund among the Assam planters.

AMBULANCE WORK IN INDIA.

CALCUTTA, MARCH 15.

DR. T. F. PEARS has accepted the post of Honorary Secretary of the Bengal Provincial Calcutta Centre St. John's Ambulance Association.

Major A. C. Yate leaves Calcutta on the 19th instant, and proceeds to Madras, where a provincial local centre will, it is hoped, also be organised. Before his departure, Major Yate will give, on Monday night, a lecture, illustrated by lantern slides, to the members of the Young Men's Christian Association. The Secretary of this Association has, with the aid of Dr. W. Justice as lecturer and Dr. Banks as examiner, just completed a course of First-Aid Instruction under the rules of the St. John's Ambulance Association. It is hoped that the successful candidates, who attended this course, will form the nucleus of the first division of the St. John's Ambulance Brigade formed in India.

MILITARY INTELIGENCE.

Brevet-Colonel Des Voeux, 36th Sikhs, officiates as Colonel on Staff at Rawalpindi vice Richardson in China.

Major F. G. Bond, R.E., is gazetted Commanding Royal Engineers in Sama, Tochi and Kurrum.

Lieutenant-Colonel Sinclair, R. E., from China is posted Commanding Royal Engineers, Nerbudda District.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL E. G. Barrow, C. B., has been appointed to succeed Major-General P. J. Maitland, C. B., as Secretary to Government in the Military Department, and will in all probability take up his appointment in the early autumn.

THE FAMINE COMMISSION.

IMPORTANT RESOLUTION.

FURTHER INQUIRY ORDERED.

CALCUTTA, MARCH 15.

In a Resolution published on Friday, in the "Gazette of India" concerning the appointment of the present Famine Commission, the Governor-General in Council stated that he had decided to reserve for a separate inquiry the question, in its technical aspect, of the relief programmes for public works existing in the several Provinces at the outbreak of famine, and utilised for the employment of famine labour. This question, it was stated, had been carefully considered by the Famine Commission of 1898, and had been made, by that body, the subject of several valuable recommendations. In pursuance of these recommendations, it was explained that an inquiry was necessary as to the utility of public works which had been undertaken in the late famine, and as to measures which should be taken to complete and maintain such of them as were found to be of permanent advantage. An inquiry would also be necessary as to what additional irrigation water-storage projects of a protective nature could be devised in each province for inclusion in the relief programmes for eventual execution, either in times of famine or at other times by funds allotted from the annual famine grant. Investigation was in preparation for such projects as required to be placed on a more systematic and permanent basis to be more closely and unremittingly pursued. The inquires which the Governor-General in Council has in view under this head are, however, of a technical character. He considers that it will be more convenient, instead of remitting them to the Commission, to make special arrangements in the Public Works Department for their prosecution. The Governor-General in Council has further considered these subjects, and is deeply impressed with their importance. He regards it as a matter of pressing necessity to secure that famine labour shall be put to the best possible use. He regards it as even more imperative to see that the country is protected, so far as may be practicable from the desolating effects of drought by an intelligent utilization to the fullest extent of every potential means of irrigation.

RELIEF PROGRAMMES UNRELIABLE.

His Excellency observes that from the great Southern India famine down to the present day the maintenance in each district and province of a programme of relief works of permanent utility has been continuously advocated. All provincial codes contain rules intended to secure this, yet each successive famine has found these programmes imperfect and unreliable. The Government of India do not overlook or underrate the very great difficulties which are encountered in finding in districts most exposed to drought a sufficient number of useful works which will satisfy the requirements of famine relief. They are aware that to this circumstance must to a great extent be ascribed the failure of the rules and codes to effect their object, but the very existence of these difficulties and the prominence which has been given to them in recent famines make it the more necessary that the whole subject of famine relief programmes should be more fully investigated.

WORKS OF DOUBTFUL UTILITY.

It is unfortunately the case that in past famines money has been expended on works of little utility, undertaken on the spur of the moment on scanty and doubtful data, because no properly prepared projects were ready, and because of the natural capabilities of the tract, more particularly in the matter of protective irrigation works. The suitability of such works for the employment of famine labour is universally recognised, but they require a slow and careful investigation, and cannot be rapidly planned, like a road or railway track, to meet a sudden demand for work. If they are not made ready beforehand, they will be insufficiently utilised in time of famine; or else if they are utilised, they are nor unlikely to be found on completion to have been based on erroneous or imperfect information. There is a general consensus of opinion to which the Famine Commission of 1898 gave expression, that, despite the difficulties which surround it, the question of famine labour might be turned to better advantage if a more systematic endeavour were made in ordinary times. A plan of works of this kind—though they may not be strictly remunerative,—would at least be of some permanent utility.

FAMINE PROTECTIVE WORKS.

As regards the better protection of the country from drought, the Governor-General in Council is not insensible to the progress which has been effected since the Famine Commission of 1878 made an exhaustive survey of the subject, in perfecting the great irrigation works then in operation, and completing others of equal, if not greater, magnitude. Much has also been done to restore the less important works and to add to their number. The Famine Commission of 1898 were able to state that in twenty years interval, the area irrigated in British India from major and minor State irrigation works had risen from thirty-two million acres to forty-six million acres, and that the principal recommendations of the earlier Famine Commission under this head had been carried out. In a valuable survey of the work still remaining to be done, according to the latest information, the Commission of 1898 reported that the projects for other large irrigation canals, chiefly in the Punjab and Sind of a productive class, at an aggregate estimated cost of twelve crores of rupees, calculated to irrigate nearly 4,000,000 acres, were awaiting execution. These will be prosecuted as rapidly as circumstances permit. The Commission came to the conclusion that within the districts which were most liable to famine, or in which the pressure of population was most severe, no large works of a productive character remained to be carried out. They, however, advised that, for the greater security of these areas, as many suitable protective works as could be found should be gradually constructed from the annual famine grant. They expressed their inability to specify the particular works suitable for the purpose, but they recommended that investigations should be undertaken in all the provinces, and that the famine grant should bear the cost of the survey and preparation of such projects. In pursuance of this recomendation, lists of possible projects have been called for and obtained from local Governments. Two or three schemes have been definitely taken up, but, speaking generally, this most important subject remains very much in the position in which the Commission found it, and no proper steps have yet been taken to give effect to the Commission's recommendations.

INSTITUTION OF SPECIAL INQUIRIES.

The facts here summarised have satisfied the Government of India that the two questions of relief work programmes and the better protection of the country by irrigation, outside the great canal system, of a productive class, require immediate attention, and that they necessitate the institution of special inquiries in the several provinces. The Governor-General in Council will hereafter determine by what agency the inquiry should be made, but he has decided that it shall be instituted during the next cold weather season. He wishes that in each province measures be at once taken to prepare materials for it. In the provinces were relief-works have lately been in progress, the inquiry will embrace the character and utility of these works, and will decide what works deserve to be completed or maintained, and what works are of little or no permanent value. In all the provinces the inquiry will be concerned with the character and utility of the existing programmes of relief works, and with the arrangements permanently required for reconstituting these programmes and for maintaining them in an efficient manner. The inquiry will further extend to the larger question of protective irrigation works in each province, and will bring under critical examination, which will be supplemented so far as may be practicable and advisable, by local inspections, any projects or schemes (other than large sanctioned works of a productive class) which have been prepared or suggested in the Public Works Department or by revenue officers.

The Governor-General in Council is convinced that many opportunities exist in various parts of India, which are at present not utilised or are very imperfectly utilised, for minor canals and storage reservoirs, and other irrigational works on a comparatively (small scale, which may, or may not, be productive in the technical sense of the term, but which will afford material protection from drought. The utilisation of hill streams and the formation of storage reservoirs in such districts as Gurgaon, Shahpur, or Jhelum in the Punjab, Champaran and Darbhanga in Bengal and British Bundelkund in the North-Western Provinces, has, for instance, been intermittently considered from time to time, but without any appreciable result. If these matters were to receive that continuous and systematic attention which they deserve, instead of being dependent on the personal interest taken on them by individual officers much more, in all probability, would be accomplished. Again, there would seem a scope for improvement in the matter of well irrigation, and inquiry is required whether Government might not give more assistance to owners and occupiers in this respect by means of loans, expert advice, or grants-in-aid from the annual famine grant—an inquiry which the Governor-General in Council contemplates should prove of real use and value with regard to these comparatively humble kind of irrigation work, and it is more especially in respect of such works that material ought now to be collected in each province before October next. Fully worked-out schemes are not necessary, nor could they be prepared within the time available, but sufficient information should be collected to enable a judgment to be formed how far the irrigation possibilities of the various provinces have so far been utilised and with what result, and what the future possibilities are. To some extent preliminary projects might be prepared. The main duty of the inquiry will not be to pass a final profesional judgment on particular projects, but to deal with the irrigation problem in each tract, in its broader aspects, with reference historically to what has actually been done, and the recorded results; with reference, next, to such completed or half completed or conceived projects as may exist; and with reference, lastly, to the need and scope for irrigation considered in connection with the physical and climatic peculiarities of the region. Even if the inquiry should prove that the possibilities are less than enthusiasm may be inclined to believe, it will enable an exact opinion to be formed as to the foundation for the charges not unfrequently heard, that the Indian Government is indifferent to the proper utilisation of the gifts of nature.

SCOPE OF THE INQUIRY.

The Governor-General in Council, however, believes that more positive results than this will be attained, and that the path of progress may be marked out which it should be possible prudently and consistently to prepare for the inquiry, the following steps should be at once taken:—A return for each province should be prepared by October next of all irrigation works completed, begun, and proposed, with a report as to the efficiency of the works in operation, and as to the probable results, so far as the information is available, of the works not in operation. With regard to the suggested works which have not been commenced, it should be stated regarding each how far the information is complete or incomplete; if incomplete, whether further investigation seems desirable. An officer of the standing of Superintending Engineer, or senior Executive Engineer, who would be temporarily given that rank, with possibly one or more engineers of a lower standing to assist him, with a suitable establishment, should be placed on special duty at once in each province, to examine the localities where protective irrigation works have been proposed. This would serve to ascertain and bring together all projects which are, on the information at hand, sufficiently promising to merit a detailed examination based on proper surveys. Such progress as it possible should be made between now and October, in carrying out the necessary surveys and preliminary estimates for any more promising projects of a protective nature regarding which Local Governments may have information. In the tracts where drainage or flood embankment is more required than irrigation, the information should be collected as to any projects of a kind which would be suitable for entry in relief-work programmes. The Governor-General in Council agrees to the whole cost of these preliminary investigations being charged to head 35. "Famine Protective works," in the accounts. Local Governments will be at liberty to make the best arrangements possible in each province for the necessary staff. Engineers' subordinates temporarily entertained for the purpose may be employed either on the inquiries themselves or in the place of officers of the permanent staff detached for this duty. An estimate of the expenditure to be incurred should submitted for sanction, but in the meantime steps should be taken without delay to depute a staff necessary for the inquiry.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

ANNUAL REGATTA.

RESULTS of races held on the first-day, Saturday:—

1st RACE.—Town Cup—Handicap for cruising cabin yachts of 5 tons (T. M.) and over on the B. R. Y. C. list. Yachts to sail in cruising trim with all the ordinary cruising fittings on board. Entrance Rs. 10. 1st Prize, Town Cup (presented by the leading Tradesmen of Bombay); 2nd Prize, Rs. 100 and 3rd Prize, Rs. 50. Start at 2 o'clock.

Course No. 17, viz., from Committee Vessel round a Markboat with 'R' flag moored 4 miles N. of Kennery Id. and round the Pilot Schooner on the outer station, leaving both to starboard, and thence to finish at Committee Vessel, leaving the Sunk Rock Light-house on the port hand. Length of course 21 miles.

Yacht.	Rig.	Owner.	Tonnage.	H'p.	Finish. H M S	Actual Time. H M S
Forella	Cutter	Mr C T R Shovell	...	All's MS	5 10 21	3 10 29
Stella	Yawl	Col H W Boyd, IMS	...	14	Did not start.	
Chita	Yawl	Col E Gomber	...	21	5 30 28	3 9 28
Melody	Cutter	Col J B K Macbeth	..	28	5 23 48	3 0 48
Isca	Cutter	Col J P Chrystal	....	49	5 52 25	3 3 35

Cup won by Melody and 2nd prize won by Isca.

2nd Race.—Governor's Cup—For yachts on the R. B. Y. C. list not exceeding 30 feet linear rating, Y. R. A. time-allowances for rating. Entrance, Rs. 10. Prize, Cup presented by H. E. Lord Northcote, Commodore of the Club Start at 2-30 p.m.

Course No. 14, viz., from Committee Vessel round North Karanja Buoy and round the P. and O. Mooring Buoy 'B' (off Cross Id.), leaving both to port; round North Karanja Buoy; leaving it to starboard, and finishing at Committee Vessel. Twice round. Length of course 17 miles.

Yacht.	Rig.	Helper.	Owners.	Time Allowance	1st time	Finish.	Actual Time.
				H M S	H M S	H M S	H M S
Nanta	Lug	39·8	G T Oliver	All's MS 4	3 25 5	33 7 3	3 7
Sapphire	,	29·81	E S Luard	0 55 4	0 41 5	27 25 2	56 30
Turquoise	,	29·59	F Teobs	1 24 3	38 41 5	25 4 2	53 40

3rd RACE.—Governor's Cup—For boats of the 'Tomtit' class on the R. B. Y. C. list. Entrance, Rs. 5. 1st Prize, Cup presented by H. E. Lord Northcote; and 2nd Prize, Rs. 40. Start at 3-15 p.m.

Course No. 12, viz., from Committee Vessel round South Karanja Buoy, round Sunk Rock, round Committee Vessel, round North Karanja Buoy and finishing at Committee Vessel, leaving all marks to starboard. Length of course 11.7 miles.

Boat's Name.	Colour of Hull.	Owner.	Finish. H M S
Meg	Varnish	Mr W Murray	4 46 38
Tomtit	Grey	Dr F M Gibson	Not timed.
Clotha	Red	Capt G Lamb, I M S	5 38 57
Titmouse	Varnish	Mr R H H Hopkins	5 33 27

Cup won by Titmouse and 2nd prize won by Meg.

4th Race.—Handicap for yachts and boats (other than ship's boats) not belonging to Members of the Club. Entrance, Rs. 5. 1st Prize, Rs. 50. Start at 3-30 p. m.

Course No. 1 (reversed), viz., from Committee Vessel round Sunk Rock and round South Karanja Buoy, leaving both to port, and back to finish at Committee Vessel. Length of course 71 miles.

Boat's Name.	Rig.	Owner.	Finish. H M S
Nymph	Lug	Messrs E Oliver and F Soundy	5 45 2

Half the 1st prize won by Nymph for sailing over the course.

Wind—W N W moderate to fresh.

THE plague appears to be getting a hold on the town of Banga, several fresh cases having occurred there. The village of Raha in the Jullundar district, population 670, has also become infected as has the village of Dinpur Kalan in the Gurdaspur district. In consequence of the spread or the disease a further area in this locality is being put under observation.

THE CENSUS IN INDIA.

GOVERNMENT REVIEW.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAR. 15.

THE following Resolution is published in the *Gazette of India*:—The third general census of India was taken on the night of the 1st March, 1901. The selection of that particular date was determined by several considerations. The moon was at full on the 5th March, so that there was light enough on the 1st to enable the census officers to complete the work of checking the schedules before midnight. It was also necessary to avoid the anniversaries of great religious festivals and nights regarded as auspicious for marriage ceremonies or for bathing in the sacred rivers. On these occasions large numbers of people spend the night away from their homes, and the accuracy of a census carried out under such conditions would be open to much doubt. As it was, a fair irregularly organised at Ajodhia, in Oudh, shortly before the census, promised to give some trouble, and to vitiate the statistics for the neighbouring districts, but the difficulty was got over by the judicious arrangements made by the Local Government in consultation with the Census Commissioner, and successfully carried ont by the Deputy Commissioners of Fyzabad, Gonda, and Basti.

EXTENT OF THE OPERATIONS.

The operations of the present census embraced for the first time the Shan States, the Cain Hills, the Frontier, Upper Burmah, the districts of Bhamo and Katha, the Himalayan State of Sikhim, the Kurram Valley, the troops stationed in Swat, Chitral Drosh, Dir Wano, and the Tochi Valley, the Bhil country in Rajputana, and scattered island settlemets of the Nicobarese and the Andamanese, the whole of the Baluchistan Agency, including the country of the Marri Bugti tribes, the territory of the Khan of Kelat and the Jam of Las Beyla. They extended, in fact, to the whole of the Indian Empire, with the exception of the West Manglun and the Trans-Salween and Northern Shan States, which were affected by the outbreak of the Wa tribe, and certain tracts in the Baluchistan Agency, where tribal disputes and the possibility of disturbances rendered it inexpedient to attempt to take a census. In the greater part of the country now enumerated for the first time, in certain forest and desert tracts where counting by night must always be impracticable, the regular procedure was modified to a varying extent. In some places enumeration was conducted by the standard schedula but was finally tested on the afternoon of the 1st or the morning of the 2nd March, so that it was not, strictly speaking, synchronous with the enumeration of India. In other places the census officers recorded the ordinary resident population on the system followed until recently in some European countries. The final check was either dispensed with altogether, or was carried out with special precautions against the danger of counting people twice over. In most of these tracts the full schedule was used, but in the administered districts of the tribal areas in the Baluchistan Agency, and in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands the standard form was modified, to suit the simpler conditions of tribal life. Lastly in the hills to the east of Manipur, in Karenni and Kachin Districts, Northern Shan States, in certain Kachin villages, Myitkina district, in Pakokku, and the Chin Hills, the number of inhabited houses was ascertained or counted for the whole tract. The population of a certain number of typical villages was enumerated carefully, with the object of determining the average number of persons per inhabited house. The population of an entire tract was then estimated by applying this average to the number of houses.

DIVISION INTO "BLOCKS."

Subject to the minor local variations explained in the last paragraph, it may be said that for census purposes the whole of India was divided into blocks, each of which contained from thirty to fifty houses, and was in charge of an enumerator. Above the block came a circle of a compact group of from ten to fifteen blocks, or about 500 houses under a supervisor, who was responsible for the work of all the enumerators in his circle. Circles were grouped according to thanas, talukas, or other recognised administrative divisions, into charges under the charge of superintendents, who exercised general supervision over the census operations and tested a large proportion of the work of their subordinates. During January and February the precise period varied with circumstances. The enumerator wrote up the census schedules for all persons in his block. This record was checked and corrected by the supervisors, superintendents, and by the officers of the district staff. On the night of the 1st March the enumerator went round his block, brought the census up to date by striking out the names of people who had died or had left the block, and by filling up the papers for fresh arrivals and newly-born infants. On the morning of the 2nd March the enumerators of the various blocks met the circle supervisor at a place previously arranged, and prepared the first totals of their blocks so as to show the number of occupied houses, males and females and the total population for each block. The supervisor combined the block totals into the circle total, and sent this on to the charge superintendent, who did the same for his charge and reported the charge totals to the district officer. The charge totals were then combined under the supervision of a gazetted officer specially deputed for the purpose, into the district total, which was telegraphed to the Provincial Superintendent of Census and the Census Commissioner for India. The State of Rampur in the North-Western Provinces reported its total population on the morning of the 2nd March. All the returns for the Central Provinces were sent in by the 7th March. At every stage the figures were added up by two persons working independently. Special precautions were taken against the ommission of circles or blocks.

STATISTICAL RETURNS.

In 1891 the first totals, which were completed within five weeks from the date of the census, differed from the finally corrected returns by only one half per cent, or five persons in every thousand of the population. The general results thus reported are set out by the provinces and States in the table attached to the Resolution, which shows that the population in India, including the Native States, has risen since 1891 from 287,317,048 to 294,266,701 or by 2.42 per cent. By deducting for the purpose of comparison the population of the tracts now enumerated for the first time, the proportionate increase for the ten years is brought down to 4,233,069, or 1.49 per cent., as compared with 11.2, the actual rate of increase between 1881 and 1891. This result in the main is due to the figures in the Native States, which have fallen from 66,050,479 in 1891 to 63,181,569 in 1901, or a decrease of 4·34 per cent. The figures in British India in the corresponding period show an almost equivalent rate of increase, having risen from 221,266,569 in 1891 to 231,085,132 in 1901, or an increase of 4·44 per cent. The statistics reflect the vicissitudes of the period to which they relate, but it would be premature to conjecture how far the decline in particular tracts is due to enhanced mortality, impaired fertility, or to emigration induced by high prices and the pressure of the population on the land. The Governor-General in Council desires to acknowledge the services rendered on this occasion by the Census Commissioner, the superintendents of census operations, the district officers, of various grades and local village officials both under the British Government and in the Native States. His thanks are also more especially due to a large number of private individuals belonging to all classes of society, whose diligent co-operation with the officers of Government in a matter of public interest has rendered it possible to declare within a fortnight their completion of the results of the census operations extending over nearly sixteen hundred thousand square miles of country in relation to nearly three hundred millions of people.

WE understand that an early definite announcement may be expected regarding the appointment of a Commander-in-Chief and the Military Member of Council in India.

MR. SMEATON, Member of the Viceroy's Legislative Council, is proceeding on six months' leave next month. Mr. Hebbet, Consulting Engineer for Railways, Lucknow, proceeds on six months' leave, and Mr. Dallas from Calcutta officiates.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

OPENING OF THE EXHIBITION.

On Saturday evening His Excellency the Governor, who was accompanied by Lady Northcote, opened the exhibition of pictures collected in the Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy School of Art by the Bombay Art Society. The exhibition is the eleventh held by the Society and though it is described as annual there have been at least two occasions when circumstances have prevented the yearly show being held. As previously stated there are 620 pictures on view, most of them having been sent in for the prize competitions, though there are also many excellent works which have been contributed purely for exhibition and which considerably strengthen the collection in merit as well as in numbers. There was a large gathering at the opening ceremony when the awards of the judges were announced and the prizes distributed. The ceremony took place in the first gallery where the oil paintings are hung.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Crowe, the President of the Society, in opening the proceedings, said:—Your Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen: In the first place I desire on behalf of the members of the Society to thank Your Excellency and Lady Northcote for so kindly coming this afternoon amidst your many important engagements to open the exhibition. This is the eleventh public exhibition of the Society, and although it is still in the infant stage of its existence, it has already experienced many vicissitudes. In some years, last year for instance, owing to unprecedented calamities which demanded the energies of members in other directions it was found impossible to hold an exhibition at all. Then there has always been a difficulty in procuring a suitable building. The Government of Bombay for some years were good enough to grant the use of the Council Hall of the Secretariat, but it was found that the exhibition interfered with the deliberations of the august body which usually assembles within those walls. We then transferred our pictures to the Town Hall, but there were difficulties in respect of lighting and hanging which could not be overcome, and that building was found unsuitable. We have now found what I trust will be a permanent home amidst most congenial surroundings. The Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy School of Art and the Reay Art Workshops may rightly be considered as the centre of artistic life in Bombay, and we have also the advantage of the valuable help and assistance of our Vice-President, Mr. Burns, on the spot. As far as the exhibition this year is concerned it will be found, I think, to compare favourably with those of any of its predecessors both in quantity and quality. We have this year 620 exhibits; in only one year has that number been reached before. As regards quality, I dare not venture into the field of criticism, I shall leave the pictures to speak for themselves. The Society's best thanks are due to Mr. Dwarkadas Dharamsi for kindly lending us his electric installation free of charge for the purpose of lighting the rooms and to Mr. J. B. Foster for kindly superintending the erection and working of the same. Our thanks are also due to Mr. Burns and Mr. Benjamin who superintended the hanging of the pictures, and to our energetic Honorary Secretary, Mr. Narotamdas Morarji Gokuldas. I will now ask Your Excellency to declare the exhibition open. (Applause.)

THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

His Excellency the Governor, in declaring the exhibition open, said, It gives Lady Northcote and myself very great pleasure to be here this afternoon and to be able to congratulate the Fine Art Society upon the large number of pictures it has secured for exhibition and I have no doubt that when we have had an opportunity of making a closer inspection of them, their quality will be found fully equal to their quantity. Most sincerely do I re-echo the hope you, Mr. Justice Crowe, have just expressed that this Society may never again fall upon such evil days as in 1897 and 1900, and that you may never see such unhappy occasions again to postpone holding your annual exhibition. I understand, that this is a Society for the promotion of painting and sculpture; and I do not know whether all in this room are aware that according to old Greek traditions Painting and Sculpture were born simultaneously. The old story is that the daughter of a potter of Corinth was one day bidding farewell to her lover when she noticed how very prominently his shadow was traced upon the plaster wall of the house. She took up a sharp instrument and delineated the outline of his form. When her father came back he cut the plaster from the wall, made a cast of it in clay and baked it with the rest of his pottery. I am afraid that however graceful the legend it can hardly be taken as the true origin of painting and sculpture, because, as a matter of fact, it is well known that both these arts were practised by the Egyptians long before even the original Pelasgians settled in Greece; and it is a matter of considerable interest and perhaps of some surprise as to why these arts did not flourish at a much earlier period in India, especially when we consider the original fame of India for skill in handicrafts and the arts. Sir George Birdwood whose interest in Indian art is well known ascribes it to the fact that the deties described in the Puranas are there presented in such forms and with such attributes as did not lend themselves to the highest form of artistic production and he laments very much the fact that attempts of native artists to produce those forms suppressed for many a century the more graceful delineation of trees and flowers which the Aryans sought to introduce into India. But our business is not so much with the past as with the present; and most certainly do I believe that the Schools of Art in India and Societies such as this, although they are numerically at present so few, have done very great service in the promotion and the study of art in this country. I entirely agree with the criticism which I read the other day in a pamphlet sent to me by Mr. Havell in which he expresses the earnest hope that wealthy native gentlemen will abandon the growing practice of buying spurious "old masters" and other "Brummagem" ware from England and the Continent and will devote themselves to the cultivation of a school of true Indian Art. (Applause.) I must say that it seems to me that you have in India ample material for the foundation of such a school. Not to go further than Bombay, what could we have more glorious than our Bombay sunsets? What can we have more beautiful than such a view as that of Back Bay when it is illuminated? Or again, our picturesque native City with the various head dresses and clothing of every kind of people? Or, if we take the journey that I have to make from time to time between Bombay and Poona, what can you want more lovely than the scenery in the Ghauts when the monsoon has revived the vegetation and you see nothing but green vistas with a thousand beautiful silver streams? Or, again, with all those magnificent buildings from the Taj Mahal downwards which are scattered all over India, surely there is an ample field for the sculptor and the painter. Most certainly do I trust that many such sculptors and painters are destined to arise and that they will find many an artistic Maecenas to encourage their efforts. Let me say, in conclusion, how certainly I envy those ladies and gentlemen who are privileged to have their works hung upon these walls. Plutarch has said in one of his works that painting is silent poetry and poetry is silent painting. How happy are those who can combine those two great delights in one for themselves. It is therefore with every confidence in the future prosperity of the Society and every wish for its prosperity and development that it now gives me very great pleasure to declare this exhibition open and to wish it every possible success. (Applause.)

Lady Northcote then distributed the awards, of which the following is the list:

PRIZE LIST.

The following is the list of the prize winners at the annual exhibition of pictures held under the auspices of the Bombay Art Society.

THE SOCIETY'S GOLD MEDAL.

For the best landscape in any medium or for the best figure subject in any medium: Colonel G. Strahan—"Kutaikal Canal."

THE SOCIETY'S SILVER MEDALS.

For the best painting of flowers or still life in oil colours: S. P. Agaskar—"Still Life."

For the best painting of flowers or still life in water colours: Miss Hand—"Pansies."

For the best painting in monochrome (any medium): B. W. Devoskar—"Study from Life."

For the best pair of sketches in oil-colours, size not less than 12 by 8 inches: S. P. Agaskar—"Pair of Landscape Sketches."

MONEY PRIZES.

GIVEN BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

For the best picture in the Exhibition (Rs. 100) Major F. C. Colomb—"Bishop Falls Shillong."

GIVEN BY H. H. THE MAHARAJA OF KOLHAPUR.

For the best painting in oil-colours, by a native of India, of a scene in the Mahabharata Ramayana or in Maratha History (Rs. 75)—No competition.

GIVEN BY H. H. THE LATE MARTAND VARMA, FIRST PRINCE OF TRAVANCORE

For the best landscape in oils, with figures, by a native of India (Rs. 70): Ravi Varma—"Sakoontala's Impending Calamity."

GIVEN BY H. H THE MAHARAJAH OF BHAVNAGAR.

For the best landscape in water-colours (Indian subject, Rs. 100: Captain C. G. Oldfield—"Buddhist Monastery."

For the best picture in oil-colours by a native of India (Rs. 75): Samuel R. Samuel—"Watermelon Seller."

For the best model in plaster or terra cotta by a native of India (Rs. 75): A. X. Trindade—"After the Bath."

For the best picture in water-colours by a native of India Rs. 50): Samuel R. Samuel—"Kalbadevi Street."

(Concluded on page 3.)

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MARCH 1.

PARLIAMENT AND THE WAR.

THERE have been two or three interesting debates in the House of Commons this week on subjects connected with the war, such as the non-publication of the results of courts of enquiry and farm burning, and one or two angry scenes, but none that approached what occurred last Friday night during a discussion on the United Irish League. The Attorney General for Ireland, in the course of his speech, declared that no man summoned to serve on a jury had been set aside on account of his religion or politics. Therefore, some one shocked the House by calling out "That's a d—d lie," what followed is best described in the short-hand report of the proceedings:—The Speaker—Order, order. If I knew who the man was who used that expression, I should take very severe measures towards him. (Cheers). Mr. Johnston (Belfast, S.)—Mr. Bryn-Roberts. (Interruption), Mr. Bryn-Roberts.—Will you please name the ruffian who—(Loud Nationalist cheers.) The Speaker—Both hon. members are to blame—the hon. member who, under a mistake, imputed the words to the hon. gentleman who did not use them, and the hon. member who, instead of appealing to me to call upon that hon. member to withdraw, did take upon himself to use a violent expression. Both hon. gentlemen are to blame, and I hope the incident is now at an end. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Johnston—I beg to apologize (laughter) for having mentioned the name of Mr. Bryn-Roberts. Mr. Bryn-Roberts—I beg to withdraw the expression I used. (Cheers and laughter.)

PARLIAMENT AND INDIA.

Times have indeed changed. There was a period and not so very long ago either when an Indian debate in the House of Commons was of such a character that even if it did not resemble the now too familiar scenes that are discrediting Parliamentary institutions in Austria were occasions for the exhibition of passion, prejudice and all uncharitableness. How difficult was the discussion initiated by Mr. W. S. Caine, M.P., on Monday night! So far from being unseemly, the proceedings from first to last were decorous even to the point of dullness. Mr. Caine no longer the "genial ruffian" of the Eighties, but the suave widewake Parliamentary hand, proposed an amendment to the address in the following terms:—"And we humbly represent to your Majesty, that although your Majesty's Government have arranged that from April 1st next charges amounting to £257,500 shall, for the future, in accordance with a unanimous recommendation of the Royal Commission on Indian Expenditure, be transferred from Indian to British expenditure, no provision has been made for any repayment of the arrears of these charges, while other recommendations of the Commission have been ignored altogether; and that, in justice to the people of India all these arrears should be repaid by the British Exchequer to the Indian in the form of a liberal grant in relief of the Indian famine." Mr. Schwann, also more sober-minded than he was wont to be, seconded the amendment, which was supported by Sir Mancherjee Bhownaggree in a speech that might almost have been delivered by any self-respecting President of the National Congress. Mr. Herbert Roberts' son-in-law of Mr. Caine; Mr. Wylie whose interest in Indian questions is supposed to be connected with his occupation as a calico printer; Sir Robert Mowbray, who has gained some knowledge of Indian questions by having sat on two Royal Commissions—that on opium and that on expenditure—continued the debate. Lord George Hamilton began by congratulating all the previous speakers on the sincerity, moderation and ability which had distinguished their remarks, and although he was obliged to refuse Mr. Caine's request about the alleged "arrears"—Sir Henry Fowler argues with cogency that there are no "arrears"—his speech from the opening to the end was couched in very conciliatory language. It is true, that some of the speech was no more than a repetition of former deliverances, particularly the strange fears he expressed that if a portion of the India Office expenditure is charged to the Home, not as his lordship erroneously called it the "Imperial" Exchequer, he should be coerced by members of Parliament to increase the salaries of all the Civil and Military servants of the Indian Government. There were other portions of Lord G. Hamilton's speech which were quite new and some will think a welcome improvement on the rather too optimistic tone which in the past, has too often characterised his utterances as Indian Minister, he does not say that everything is for the best in the best of all countries, and that nothing in connection with our rule in India is capable of the slightest improvement.

If he assured the House it ever could be brought to his notice, or that of the Viceroy that there was any evidence to show that in any particular district the land assessment was too high, or that there was any other cause for the deterioration of the people, either he or the Viceroy would undertake that there should be a thorough investigation. (Cheers.) His Lordship added: that it was very unpleasant to him ever to have to oppose any motion apparently made in the interests of India. India had suffered terribly during the past two or three years, and the people of India had borne their sufferings with courage, resignation and an absence from crime that commanded the highest admiration. (Cheers.) They had shown, too, their loyalty and devotion, and he thought there was no part of the Empire in which the death of Queen Victoria had come home so much to the masses. (Cheers.) Therefore, he was glad that at that beginning of a new Parliament there should be such evident signs that there were

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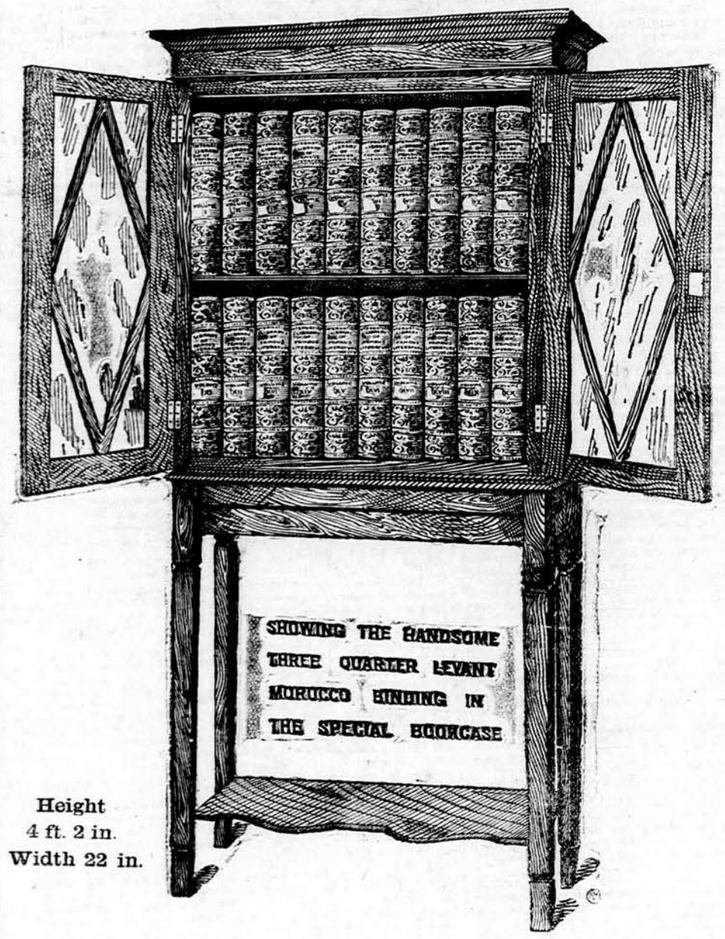

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ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MARCH 1.

(Concluded from page 5.)

Are we, Mr. Bell asks, to be content to sit down and wait for the next failure of the crops, meanwhile doing no more than still further perfecting our relief measures in the light of our recent experience. Or shall we not rather devote ourselves at once to seek the radical causes of scarcity, and endeavour to prevent the trouble, instead of merely trying to alleviate it when it comes? He proceeds:—"We take infinite pains nowadays and spend largely here at home, and in a lesser degree in India, in sanitary measures, with the object of lowering the death-rate, or, in other words, in the prevention of disease. Are we powerless, then, to prevent, at least in a great degree, such an appalling calamity as a famine implies? My own idea—I may be wrong—is that situated as India is, as regards importation of food, one most obvious and necessary step is to restrict exports in the face of expected scarcity." He adds:—"This is no more than a mere outline sketch of what appears to be a serious and difficult problem, that is to say, if it can be taken to mean that we can no longer permit the unrestricted export of food, and perhaps of other produce; or, to put it in plain English, that we must place an export duty on such produce, either permanently, or at least when scarcity is in view. The far-reaching effects of such an impost, or even the possibility of it, cannot, I allow, be exaggerated. It would for a time, to some extent, affect the balance of trade between India and Europe; it might, though imperceptibly, disturb the value of land, and in many directions temporarily affect the fiscal position of the Government, and of the railway administrations. But grave as are these effects, they would seem as nothing if the restriction brought immunity from possible famine, and from the train of misery, suffering and ruin, not to mention the cost in money, which this entails on the Government, and on the great bulk of the people." Though his points were put with admirable lucidity, Mr. Bell throughout his paper betrayed, or rather professed, a diffidence that seemed to show considerable misgivings on his own part. His intention, he observed, in offering the paper was to present it as little more than a text for consideration and discussion, and possibly destructive criticism. Whether the criticism was destructive, I will not take upon myself to declare; but there was plenty of it, indeed it appeared to be a case of "Athanasius contra mundum." At any rate the speakers, though they approached the matter from widely different points of view, agreed in regarding Mr. Bell's proposed remedies as impracticable. Those who took part in the discussion were, besides the Chairman, Sir Steuart Bayley, who took the place of Sir Charles Elliott, detained by an important debate at the School Board; Mr. Joseph Walton, M.P.; Sir M.M. Bhownaggree, M.P.; Sir William Bisset, Mr. L. R. Windham Forrest, who made a vigorous onslaught on Mr. Bell, and Mr. Romesh Dutt, who, I believe, spoke for the first time at a meeting of the Indian Section of the Society of Arts. The report of this interesting discussion will, I understand, appear in the number of the Society's *Journal* for March 8.

ROYAL UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION.

This institution, which has many members in India, will hold its seventieth annual meeting, and I have been favoured with an advance copy of the report to be presented on the occasion by the Council. The Council begin by deploring the death of Queen Victoria, who for 63 years was patron of the institution, granted it its Royal Charter of Incorporation, and more recently consented to the institution being housed in the splendid and historic Banqueting Hall of the palace of the Stuarts in Whitehall. The number of officers who joined the Society during the year was 172 which is considered satisfactory in view of the war, but the mortality was exceptionally high, 178 against 114 in 1899. There were altogether 5,491 members at the end of the year, or 92 less than twelve months ago, the decrease being attributed "almost entirely" to the campaign against the Boers. On the year's working there was a balance of between five and six hundred pounds, while Mr. Herman Hoskier presented the Institution with the handsome sum of £500 in memory of his son, Lieutenant-Colonel F. H. Hoskier, 3rd Middlesex Volunteer Artillery, who, while attached to Montmorency's Scouts, was killed in action near Stormberg a year ago. Although the funded property has increased in five years from £8,761 to £13,790, it is pointed out that a larger expenditure in the rateable value of the institution buildings will have to be met in the future, in consequence of the higher value placed on all property in this neighbourhood. The number of persons who paid for admission to the Museum, which contains a very interesting collection, was 33,274, while nearly 4,000 blue jackets and soldiers availed themselves of the privilege of free admission in uniform. The subject for the Royal United Service Institution Gold Medal and French Gascoigne Prizes was "Lessons to be drawn from the expedition to South Africa in regard to the best organisation of the Land Forces of the Empire." The discussion of the referees, Major-General Sir J. Frederick Maurice, Colonel Miles, Commandant of the Staff College, and Sir Charles Dilke, M.P., will be announced at to-morrow's meeting; Sir William White, Director of Naval Construction, having served three years on the Council retires. Sir A. John Durston, Engineer-in-Chief of the Fleet, has been proposed to fill the vacancy.

UP-COUNTRY NURSING ASSOCIATION.

Major-General J. Bonus, R. E. having gone to live in a distant part of the country, has resigned the position of Honorary Secretary of the Up-country Nursing Association for Europeans of India, and has been succeeded by Mr. Herbert Birdwood, C. S. I. The Society, of which Queen Victoria was patron, and the Duchess of Connaught is president, was established about eight years ago for the purpose of placing at the command of all classes of Europeans up-country a more adequate supply of nurses than previously existed, and it has since, I believe, been doing very good work. The system adopted is of a co-operative character. By the payment of a small annual sum, any European can become a member of the Association, and in case of illness, he is entitled to the services of a trained nurse at a rate proportionate to his means. The happy idea originated, if I am not mistaken, with a lady well-known in the Western Presidency—the Hon. Mrs. Neville Lyttleton, wife of General Lyttleton—and she is one of the Honorary Treasurers, her colleague being Colonel Sir William Bisset. The working committee consists of Lady Helen Munro Ferguson) the Hon. Mrs. Neville Lyttleton, Lady (Alfred Lyall, Mrs. Sheppard, wife of the former Commissioner of the Northern Division, Bombay; Sir Charles Crosthwaite, Mrs. Nelson, Mrs. Cecil, Sir James Peile, Sir F. Forbes Adam, Lieutenant-Colonel Hamilton and Lady Maria.

OLLA PODRIDA.

Lord Stanmore, better known by his former name—Sir Arthur Gordon—in a recently-published article entitled "Glimpses of India in 1873," writes of one of the edifices at Bijapur:—"I hear that this fine monument has now (1895) been turned into a house for the deputy engineer, cut up and ruined by lath and plaster partitions and ceilings divided by floors and its arabesques defaced by wall papers. The oratory is a lady's bedroom and its delicately-carved "mihrab," with a door fitted to it, is converted into a cupboard for hanging up dresses." Lord Stanley of Alderley will shortly, from his place in the House of Lords, invite the new Under Secretary of State for India, to say who it was that sanctioned this vandalism, as his lordship not unjustifiably styles it.

It is, I see pointed out by one of the Roman Catholic weeklies, that Commander Holland, whose work as transport officer at Durban has been so highly praised by the military commanders in South Africa, is connected with the family of the late Lord Russell of Killowen, and is married to the eldest daughter of the late Edward Dwyer Gray, M. P. proprietor of the "Freeman's Journal."

"Apropos" of the movement, which is making so much stir in Ireland and in Irish circles here, to increase the use of the vernacular of the sister isle, the *Times* suggests that not five Nationalist members can speak half a dozen sentences of their native language. However this may, I am told that one prominent Nationalist, M.P.—Mr. Timothy Healy to wit—is having all his children taught Erse and that strong efforts are being made everywhere in Ireland by the language enthusiasts to capture the rising generation. One of the objections urged against the study of Irish is that it means from a material point of view, so much time wasted. Some Irish friends of mine say that this argument is fallacious, and that a child who has learned Irish acquires more rapidly and thoroughly a knowledge of English or any other European languages.

Lord Stanley of Alderley is no great admirer of Lord George Hamilton as Secretary of State for India, and never loses an opportunity of girding at him. Writing in the "Morning Post" on the subject of the little trouble at Cooper's Hill, Lord Stanley says:—"I have long thought, and now that Chinese methods are in fashion, I think, that the first person to be invited to commit political suicide by resignation is the Secretary of State for India. His last performance leaves no doubt that his resignation would be the best means of strengthening his Majesty's Government."

I see that the Supplementary Estimates just presented to the House of Commons include the sum of close upon £10,000 for the adaptation of the buildings of the Imperial Institute for use by the London University "and for purposes connected therewith." Are the lighting arrangements of the Imperial Institute among the 'purposes connected therewith?" Why I ask is that, at a meeting recently held in the Cowasjee Jehanghir Hall, the electric light suddenly went out, while a distinguished gentleman was making a speech, the room remaining in darkness for some time. By the way I have not heard of anybody suggesting that the national memorial to Queen Victoria should take the form of trying to make the Imperial Institute what it was originally intended to be. And yet not more than a year or two ago some of its friends were actually contemplating such a scheme as something more than a possibility!

THE ALEXANDRA INSTITUTION.

In presenting the report of the work and progress of the Alexandra Institution during the past year, the Directors place before the public a brief account of the progress of the Institution. The Alexandra Institution was founded in September 1863, and is now completing the thirty-eighth year of its existence. Its founder, the late Manockjee Cursetjee, was so deeply convinced of the great need and importance of Female Education in Western lines, that he always contemplated the establishment of a public school, where Indian girls could receive a befitting education in the English language. In 1863, at the "Oothamana" ceremony, following the death of his eldest son Heerajee, he was enabled to put into execution his long cherished project. With the support and encouragement both moral and material—of many Parsi and Hindu friends, he founded the Alexandra Native Girls' English institution on 1st September 1863.

It began with a roll of 13 pupils and was at first located in a portion of Villa Byculla, where Manockjee Cursetjee then lived, and which is now used for the G. I. P. Railway Infirmary. Later it was removed to the Fort, and had to be quartered in hired buildings for 18 years, till 1881, through Manockjee Cursetjee's indefatigable exertions, and with the most sympathetic and helpful generosity of the Government of Bombay, under Their Excellencies Sir Bartle Frere and Sir Richard Temple, the Institution was accommodated in its present permanent home on the Esplanade. At the end of the first decade the Institution numbered 72 pupils. In 1887, the Founder of the Alexandra Institution died at the ripe age of 80. In him the country lost a true philanthropist and patriot, one who worked in the pursuit and accomplishment of a good and great purpose, devoting his life to its promotion, bestowing on it unstintingly all he could spare and even more, of his moderate means, regardless of self and giving never a thought to earthly praise or reward. He remained the President of the Board of Directors till the close of his life, and it was his great good fortune to have had associated with him, from an early period, a band of kindred spirits, eager, helpful and self-denying.

Amongst these, one of the staunchest friends of Female Education was Cursetjee Nasservanjee Cama. Others whose names deserve to be ever gratefully commemorated, men like Nowrojee N. Framjee, Dr. Dhirajram Dalpatram, S. S. Bengalee, Dr. Atmaram Pandoorang, Dossabbey Farunjee Cama, Bhagwandas Parshotumdas, Harishchendra Madhavjee, Vandravandas Parshotamdas, Jehangir Barjorjee Vaeha, K. T. Telang, Framjee Patel, Nowrojee N. Wadia, and Jamserjee C. Cama. As times changed, the teaching in the Institution was gradually brought in line with more modern requirements, and in this important matter, the Directors have been guided by the advice of the most approved Educationists, amongst them may be prominently named Mr. Dossabhai N. Wadia, who helped to reorganise the course of studies, bringing them up to the Matriculation standard. This change was effected in 1888. In 1890 for the first time eight students were sent up for the University Entrance Examination, of whom five were successful. Since then, up to last year, sixty-eight young ladies from this Institution have gone in for the Matriculation Examination, and thirty-four have passed, or 50 per cent.

Of the future career of the young ladies who have thus passed out of this school, it is satisfactory to note that seven are teachers, seven joined the Medical College, of whom two are Licentiates of Medicine and Surgery, and five are students of the College and six joined the Arts Colleges, of whom one passed the P. E. Out of the five who passed this year, three have joined College, two in Arts and one in Medicine.

The Institution had on its roll 145 pupils at the commencement of last year. Of these 121 were Parsees, 15 Hindus and 9 Mahomedans. During the year, 34 new pupils were admitted and 31 pupils left the school. At the last Matriculation examination, the Institution was able to send up 10 pupils. Of these five passed. Of the remainder, three failed in English, one in Mathematics and one in History and Geography. The names of the successful students and the marks obtained by them are given below.

	Total Marks.
Anasurya Shridhar Bhandarkar	351
Homai Jehanghir Moggasch	273
Aimai Nanabhai Khareghat	271
Hirabai Barzorji Dadibarzor	266
Banubai Dinsha Vakil	252

Mr. J. E. Coventon, Educational Inspector, C. D., paid a visit to the Institution on 21st November 1900, and examined the various classes. In his "Inspection Note" he states that, "as a whole the school is working very well." He has favoured us by placing on record some weak points which are receiving the best attention of the Lady Superintendent and the Class teachers.

The usual annual school examination was conducted by examiners, most of whom are connected with various public institutions.

The above results show that this Institution has been fairly successful at the public examinations, and as regards the teaching imparted in it, the reports of the independent examiners are, on the whole, satisfactory. The Directors desire publicly to acknowledge their indebtedness to the several ladies and gentlemen for the great trouble they have taken in carrying on the examinations and for their careful and suggestive reports.

Owing to the accommodation, on the ground floor being found insufficient, arrangements were made to remove the school to the upper floors. Under the supervision of Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban, C. I. E., new lavatories have been constructed on the upper and ground floors, and the old insanitary arrangements and fittings are replaced by those in accordance with the latest municipal requirements. The entire building has been painted, colour-washed and thoroughly repaired. The cost of all this comes to nearly Rs. 4,500. The school has been located on the upper floors since 16th June last.

In order to perpetuate the memory of the late Mr. Cursetje Cama in connection with this Institution, a sum of Rs. 2,235 was subscribed. At a meeting of the subscribers, held on the 17th January 1901, it was unanimously resolved that Rs. 2,000 be invested to form "the J. C. Cama Memorial Fund," the interest to be used toward the general expenses of the Institution, and the remaining amount to be expended in a life-size portrait of the deceased, to be placed in the hall of the School. Mr. Dorabji Dinsha Adenwalla, a brother of the late Mr. Cowasji Dinsha Adenwalla, C. I., E. sent through his son Mr. Muncherjee, D. Dinsha, two Government Promissory Notes of Rs. 1,000 each, the amount to remain intact and the interest to be utilized in giving prizes in the name of the deceased, Mr. Dorabjee also generously contributed an annual donation of Rs. 50, such as this Institution had hitherto received from Mr. Cowasjee. A donation of Rs. 500 was received from Mrs. Framjee R. Wadia and her four sisters, the interest of which is to be used for general expenses. Mrs. M. C. Murzban has presented Rs. 200 for an annual prize for needle-work, in memory of our late Queen-Empress. Mr. Jamsetjee N. Tata sent a donation of Rs. 100, Mr. C. M. Cursetjee, our President, sent Rs. 100 in memory of the late Mr. Cowasjee Dinsha Adenwalla, besides a sum of Rs. 300 on the occasion of the "Navjoat" ceremony of his daughter, Gulbai, Rs. 100 was received from Mr. Hormasjee M. Colah on the occasion of his marriage, Rs. 200 from Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Bart. on behalf of himself and Lady Jamsetjee. A further donation of Rs. 100 from C. M. Cursetjee in memory of the late Lieut-Col. Freeman. The cordial thanks of the Board have been voted and communicated to these donors for their liberal support.

THE KHOJA STREET MURDERS.

CORONER'S ENQUIRY.

FIENDISH USE OF THE KNIFE.

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday afternoon, Mr. P. Byrne, the Coroner, resumed the inquiry regarding the circumstances touching the deaths of Heerji Allarakhia and Lalji Sajan, the two Khoja merchants, who were murdered on the 9th instant in Khoja Moholla. Mr. Brown of Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co., solicitors, appeared to watch the proceedings on behalf of the relatives of the deceased. Inspector Bartley assisted in conducting the proceedings. The three accused, Goolam Ali, Mahomed and Noormahomed Alibhoy, licensed boat note writers, and Coorji Rajan, a servant, were brought from the jail and were present at the inquiry.

Mr. H. A. Lafond, House Surgeon, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, deposed that the deceased Lalji Sajan was brought to hospital by his brother and police constable No 1715 B, in a victoria from Khadack street at 11 a. m. on the 9th instant. On admission his clothes were found to be saturated with blood. He was in a completely collapsed condition and suffering much from shock. He was quite conscious and answered all questions put to him in a rational manner. He was found to have a severe punctured wound about five inches and a half in length, below the ribs on the left side, extending in an oblique direction from the median line of the abdomen as far as the ninth rib, which had penetrated the abdominal wall and peritoneum for its whole length and a small portion of the intestines was protruding through the wound. There was considerable hæmorrhage from the inside of this wound and at short intervals he was vomiting large quantities of blood. He had another punctured wound, triangular in shape, one inch and a half in length and half an inch in depth, over the centre and left side of the neck from which there was also slight bleeding. The deceased never rallied from the shock and died the same day at 1-30 p. m. or two hours and a half after admission. Witness thought that either of the two knives produced might have caused the abdominal wound. He did not think either of these large knives could have caused the wound on the neck. He was of opinion that death was due to shock following internal hæmorrhage, the result of a punctured wound of the abdomen and an injury to some of the abdominal viscera. The witness thought the smaller knife shown to him might have caused the wound on the neck.

Sewji Datardina, a broker in the firm of Rahimtoola Dhunji and Co., and living at Palla Lane, said he knew all the accused. On the 9th instant, he was at the *pekdi* of Rahimtoola Dhunji and Co., at Tantanpoora, when he heard a noise. Witness got up and went to the door of the *pedhi* and saw all three accused stabbing a man, whom he afterwards identified as Heerji Allarakhia. They were all stabbing him with knives. Each of them had a knife in his hand. The knives were like these now shown to him. The accused were five or seven paces away from him in the street. He saw deceased Heerji fall on the road close to the "pehdi." Heerji was bleeding all over the body from wounds. Witness was confused and closed the "pehdi" door and could not say what became of the accused. When he shut the door, deceased was standing there. Witness heard nothing said by accused or deceased. After a minute he opened the door and went to the deceased, who appeared to be dead. Each of the accused was dressed in a black coat and a pair of white trousers. The accused Coorji's had a turban on his head. The coats were similar to those now produced in Court. Witness went straight off and reported the death to Heerji's relatives. The police came about 11-30 a.m. and removed the body to the "otta" of the "Pedhi."

Ahmed Gangji, a dealer in fire-wood, having his place of business at Dongree, said that about 9 o'clock on the morning of the 9th instant he left home and went to Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy's "pedhi" in Samuel street, reaching the place about half an hour later. He left there at 10-30 a.m. and proceeded towards his yard at Damar lane. He was in a lane which led from Khoja street to Kasai lane when he saw the deceased Heerji Allarakhia falling. He saw Goolam Ali and Coorji Rajan stabbing Heerji with knives. Each of the two had a knife in in his hand. Heerji was on the road near the Rahimtoola Dhunji's "pehdi." When witness saw this he turned back towards Khoja street, walking. Witness next saw accused No. 1, five or seven minutes afterwards, near a house next to Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy's "pehdi" in Khoja Street. He was stabbing Cassum Nanji with a knife on the road. Witness assisted in the a rest of No. 1 there and then and a knife similar to one produced in Court was taken from him. Goolam Ali had a bleeding cut on his left hand. Accused Nos. 1 and 3 had black coats like those produced in Court. Witness did not know what sort of trousers or caps they had on. He did not know whether there were any other persons present when Heerji Allarakhia was stabbed. Witness did not know accused Nos. 1 and 3 before.

Sulcman Hassan, a glass merchant and a resident of Malwa, said that he had been in Bombay for the last fifteen days. About half past 8 o'clock on the morning of the 9th instant, he went to Rahimtoola Dhunji's pehdi in Tantanpoora Street. About 10 a. m. he was sitting on the "otta" writing, when he heard a noise on the road five or seven paces off him, as of a man with boots on, running and falling. Witness looked out and saw a man falling and two men stabbing him. Perhaps the two men stabbing were accused Nos. 2 and 3. They ran away after stabbing him they ran away. Witness swore there were two men stabbing him when he saw them. He was not, however, sure whether or not there was a third man. He did not remember No. 1 to have been one of the men. The two men ran down the lane to the right of the "pehdi." Witness saw the body of the man who fell at once. His clothes were covered with blood. Both the stabbers were dressed in black coats and had knives or penknives.

By Mr. Brown: He did not remember how many stabs he saw given.

Dr. Abraham Ezekiel said that he kept his dispensary in No. 265 Pydhownee Road. At 10-30 a.m. on the 9th instant he was sitting in his dispensary, when deceased Lalji Sjan, whom he knew, came running into the dispensary and stood opposite the table. He had blood on his clothes on the left shoulder. He was fainting. He was immediatily followed by No 2 Noormanomed, who had an open knife in his hand like that one now produced. Noormahomed rushed forward and stabbed deceased with the knife in the stomach once, a very violent blow and withdrawing the knife ran out of the dispensary, without saying anything. After the accused had run away, witness called policeman No 585 B, stationed near the dispensary to run after him. He did so. Witness then went and attended to the deceased, who was bleeding from a wound in the neck behind the left ear and also slightly from the stomach wound. Witness tried to stop the bleeding, but could not do so. He put him into a victoria and took him to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital. Witness' compounder was present in the dispensary. The accused was dressed in a long black coat and white trousers. Witness thought he had a black cap on his head but he was not sure.

By Mr. Brown: While being struck deceased said "mara, mara." After being struck he said "Marjaenga." Witness was two yards from the deceased, when he was struck.

Crishnaji Luximan, policeman No. 585 B., doing duty on Pydhownee Road, near Dr. Ezekiel's dispensary said that at 10-30 a.m. on the 9th instant he was on his post, when Dr. Ezekiel shouted out from his dispensary "Pakaro." Witness saw accused No. 2 of the knife in his hand running away towards Samuel Street. He (witness) followed him and arrested him in Samuel Street with a knife in his hand. Acused went up a "pehdi," but some one pushed him down and he arrested him. The blade of the knife was stained with blood. It was a knife like one produced in Court. Witness then searched accused and found another knife in the pocket of his coat. That knife was open too and was like one produced. Accused was wearing a black coat and white trousers, but had nothing on his head. Another sepoy No. 484 B had arrested No. 3 and they were standing on the "pehdi", near which witness arrested No. 2. Witness and the other sepoy then took the two accused to Dr. Ezekiel's dispensary, where they found Lalji Sajan, who was rather conscious and sitting down. After giving the accused in charge of two other sepoys, they took Lalji to the Hospital. On the way they met Constable Stenson, to whom the witness handed over the knives taken from accused No 2.

Mr. Sidney Smith, Surgeon to the Coroner, deposed that on the afternoon of the 9th instant he viewed the bodies of the two deceased, Heerji Allarakhia and Lalji Sajan with the Coroner's jury and immediately afterwards made an autopsy of the body at the Soni Khoja Jamat Khana in Don Tar Street. The clothes of Heerji were covered with blood. Describing the injuries on Heerji, Dr. Smith said:(1) There was a punctured wound under the right ear, triangular in shape, nearly five inches long, dividing the skin, muscles and large blood vessels on the right side of the neck, and quite four inches deep. (2) There was a punctured would about two inches long on the back of the neck, the exit of the wound was on the left side of the neck, just above the collar bone. (3) There was a punctured wound about two inches long and three inches deep on the left side of the neck just below the last named wound. (4) there was a punctured wound below the left angle of the lower jaw about two inches long, dividing the larynx (5) there were two superficial wounds, one about two inches long and the other about an inch and half on the left side of the chest close to the arm-pit. (7) There was a punctured wound about an inch and a half long on the back, just inside the right shoulder blade, the exit of which was on the top of the right shoulder just above the collar bone (8) there was a punctured wound over the left shoulder blade two inches and-a-half long, reaching down to the bone. (9) There was a punctured wound about an inch and-a-half long just below the right shoulder blade, penetrating the lungs, the right pleame being full of blood. (10) There was a wound on the left side just above the hip joint penetrating the abdomen, through which the intestines were protuding. (11) There was a punctured wound about one inch and-a-half long on the other side of the right thigh, about four inches deep. All the internal organs of the body were healthy. Describing the injuries on deceased Lalji, Dr. Smith said: (1) There was a punctured wound about an inch and a half long and about three inches deep on the left side of the neck. (2) There was a punctured wound on the left side of the abdomen, about five inches long, penetrating the abdomen, just under the lower ribs. The abdomen was full of clotted blood, the origin of which he traced to a wound of the spleen. All the internal organs of the body were healthy. From the "post mortem" appearances, Dr. Smith was of opinion that deaths of the two deceased were due to hæmorrhage consequent on the wounds which he had described. All these wounds could have been caused by any of the knives now shown to him.

THE VERDICT.

The inquiry was continued yesterday afternoon.

Policeman No. 484 B, Gungaram Venkutt, doing duty at Bhab Bazaar said that about 10-30 A. M. on the 9th instant he was on his post, when he received certain information from people. In consequence of which he proceeded to Abdoola Lalji's pehdi in Samuel Street, where he saw accused Noormahomed in custody of policeman No. 585B. He also saw there one Ismail assisting the police with whom accused No. 2 was struggling. Accused No. 3 was also there struggling with people who were arresting him. One of these people was Bhusawan a Purdesee. Witness arrested No. 3 because he was flourishing an open knife. The knife was like one now shown to him. Bhusavan took the knife from accused No. 3. The latter had another knife in his pocket which the witness also took out. It was open and like one now shown to him. Witness took accused Nos. 2 and 3 on to the road and tied them up together and with policeman No. 585 B took them to a doctor's dispensary in Pydhownee Road where another sepoy No. 1079B came up. Witness saw deceased Lalji Sajan in the dispensary. Policeman No. 485 B took Lalji to hospital, while witness and sepoy No. 1079 B took the two prisoners to the Masjid Bunder chowkey. On the the way he met Constable Stenson and handed over two knives to him. The knife taken by Bhusawar from the third accused's hand was stained with blood.

By accused Coorji: When I came to arrest you, it is not true you had fallen on the road. It is true that you were bleeding from your hand.

Bulwantsingh Dalsingh, policeman No. 1713, doing duty at the Masjid Bunder Chowkey, deposed that on the morning of the 9th instant a boy came and informed him that fighting was going on in Khoja street. He ran opposite Kassam Nanji's pehdi in Khoja street and there saw accused No. 1, Goolam Ali. There were two other Khojas there, who caught hold of No. 1 and pushed him down. Witnes arrested him as he was informed he had killed a man. Winess found a knife under him, which he took possession of. It was stained with fresh blood and was open. Witness saw Kassam Nanji on the pedhi standing bleeding from his forehead and face. Witness put No. 1 in a victoria and took him to the Goculdas Hospital, as he was bleeding from his hand near the wrist. On the road to the hospital witness met Constable Stenson and handed him the knife he had taken. In the hospital witness searched No. 1 and found a small knife in the pocket, also open. He handed the knife to Inspector O'keeffe. Jeseph G. Godinho, a compounder to Dr. Abraham Ezekiel, said that at 10-30 a. m. on the 9th instant he was in his master's dispensary, when he saw deceased Lalji Sajan running into it. After half a minute or less another man, a Khoja, came in and stabbed Laljee with a knife in the left side and ran away. It was accused No. 2. The knife was like one now produced.

Constable John Stenson, of the Bombay Police, deposed that at a quarter to 11 o'clock on the 9th instant he was at the Frere Road Police station, when policeman No. 360 B came up and informed him that there was a murder in Khoja Street and a man was lying dead on the road. Witness proceeded to Samuel Street where he met policeman No. 1715 B, who had accused No. 1 in a carry. The prisoner was bleeding from a wound on his left hand. The sepoy handed the witness a knife, which was closed and stained with fresh blood. Witness sent accused No. 1 to hospital. About fifteen paces off witness met accused Nos. 2 and 3 tied together in custody of two policemen. No. 3 was bleeding from a wound on the right hand. All the three accused had their clothes stained with blood. Policeman No. 484 handed him over two knives, the blade of one of which was stained with blood. Witness directed the removal of the prisoners to the Masjid Bunder Chowkey and then proceeded to Tantanpoora street, where he saw the dead body of Heerji Allarakhia lying on the road outside Rahimtoola Dhunji's pehdi, in a pool of blood. Witness next proceeded to Dr. Ezekiel's dispensary and there saw a pool of blood on the floor. On his way to Khoja street, witness met policeman No 585, accompanied by deceased Lalji Sajan and his son. The sepoy handed over to him two knives, the larger of which was stained with blood.

Inspector Stanley O'keeffe, of the Bombay Police, deposed that on the morning of the 9th instant in consequence of certain information, he proceeded to Dr. Ezekiel's dispensary in Khoja street and saw the doctor there. There was a pool of blood there. Witness next proceeded to Tartanpoora and saw Heerji Allarakhia lying dead on the road. He then went to the Masjid Bunder Chowkey and saw accused Nos. 2 & 3 in charge of the police and took them to the Goculdas Hospital. There he saw deceased Lalji Sajan and Kassam Nanji in the Hospital. Shortly after the Chief Presidency Magistrate arrived and took down the dying deposition of Laiji in the presence of the three accused. The same afternoon the accused Noormahomed made a statement and took the witness to the shops of Yusufali Keekabhoy and Noormahomed Haji Issac, in the cutlery bazaar, where the shopkeepers showed him entries of the sale of six knives, which he initialled.

Yusufalli Keekabhoy, cutlery shop-keeper, deposed to having sold three knives to accused Nos. 1 & 2 for Rs. 3-10 on the 31st January last.

Noormahomed Haji Issac, a dealer in cutlery, spoke to having sold three knives to the accused on the 6th February last.

Mr. Brown, in addressing the Jury, said that with reference to the murder of Lalji Sajan by accused Noormahomed, there was before them the evidence of Dr. Ezekiel and policeman No. 585 B. Dr. Ezekiel was in his dispensary when he saw deceased Irush in with a bleeding wound on him, followed by accused No. 2 who gave him a severe wound on the abdomen. Dr. Ezekiel's compounder also saw the accused stab Lalji with a knife. Dr. Ezekiel called policeman No. 585, who pursued No 2, who was running away with a knife in his hand and arrested him. The sepoy took the knife from him, which was stained with blood. Deceased Lalji was taken to the hospital, where he died two hours after from the two wounds he had received. Who gave the first wound had not been proved, but when a man was suffering from a wound and another man was running after him with an open knife and gave him another wound, the presumption was that the man who was seen running, had also caused the first wound or had been concerned in causing that wound. Anyhow, the accused Noormahomed gave a very severe wound from which Lalji died. With regard to the death of Heerji Allarakia, there was the evidence of Sewji Datadina who saw deceased being stabbed by the three accused. Ahmed Gangji said that he saw accused Nos. 1 and 3 stabbing Heerji, but was not sure about No. 2. The evidence, Mr. Brown observed, proved that all three accused stabbed Heerji Allarakhia. It was also possible that all three were stabbing Heerji when No. 2 left the place before the two others and running into Samuel street, stabbed Lalji Sajan. There was the distinct evidence against Nos. 1 and 3 with regard to the murder of Heerji, while there was also sufficient evidence against No. 2. No. 3 was found struggling with other people with a blood stained knife by policeman No. 484. Accused No. 1 was also found apparently struggling with some Khojas in course of which he fell on the road and under him was found the knife stained with blood. With regard to the knives they heard the evidence of the two Burah shopkeepers. Why the two accused had bought the three knives, together? Why No 2 had purchased three big knives? Such knives were not used by Khojas in their houses. Mr. Brown in conclusion said that the evidence against the three accused was quite clear.

The Coroner in summing up the evidence remarked that it was not suggested that there was any sudden and grave provocation or that the three accused were acting in self-defence.

The Jury returned a verdict of wilful murder of Heerji Allarakhia, against Goolam Ali and Coorji and a same verdict against Noormahomed with regard to the murder of Lalji Sajan.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER." Sold by Chemists, and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 3d. per bottle. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in you rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeths, Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere a 1s. 1d. per bottle.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE MEETING.

The following is the result of the competitions in the above meeting which were fired for at Cooria from the 11th to 16th March 1901:—

MATCH I CLASS—A.

	Points.	Rs.
Vol H Netscher	61	40
Vol J A D'Cruz	61	X
Sergt-Major J H Downing	58	20
Vol F Gidney	57	15
Lce Corpl E T Stevenson	56	10
Lce Corpl H E Miller	55	10
Lce Sergt A H Underdown	55	10
Lieut A R Sharp	54	5
Lce Sergt W Walmsley	54	X
Vol R H Selkirk	53	5

X See Bye-Law 15 of Prospectus.

MATCH II CLASS—A.

	Points.	Rs.
Vol A D Bingham	55	40
Corpl M Veevers	51	20
Vol J A D'Cruz	50	X
Lce Sergt W Walmsley	50	X
Cr Sergt H Black	49	15
Lce Corpl H E Miller	47	10
Lce Sergt A H Underdown	47	10
Lieut A R Sharp	47	10
Cyclist A S King	45	5
Sergt J A Mackinnon	44	5

X See Bye-Law 15 of Prospectus.

MATCH III CLASS—A.

	Points.	Rs.
Lce Sergt W Walmsley	58	50a
Sergt J A Mackinnon	55	20
Lce Corpl E T Stevenson	53	15
Lieut A R Sharp	52	10
Vol J A D'Cruz	51	X
Vol H Netscher	49	10
Lce Corpl R J Byrne	47	10
Sergt P J Boylette	46	5
Vol R H Selkirk	46	5

X See Bye-Law 15 of Prospectus.

a Messrs Phillips and Co's Prize

MATCH IV CLASS—A.

	Points.	Rs.
Vol J A D'Cruz	56	50a
Sergt S Simpson	55	20
Vol H Netscher	54	X
Cr Sergt H Black	53	15
Sergt-Major J H Downing	53	10
Vol R H Selkirk	52	10
Sergt J A Mackinnon	52	10
Lce Corpl R J Byrne	51	5
Lce Sergt W Walmsley	48	X
Lce Corpl H E Miller	47	5

X See Bye-Law 15 of Prospectus

a Messrs Lund and Blockley's Prize

MEDALS.

The highest aggregate score in the first four Matches, Class A, to take the Gold Medal of the Association; the next highest aggregate score, Class A, to take the Silver Medal of the Association; the third highest aggregate score, Class A, to take the Bronze Medal of the Association.

The highest aggregate scores at 200 yards in Match I, 500 yards in Match II, and 600 yards in Match IV, Class A to take the N R A Silver Medal

Vol J A D'Cruz 218 Points, Gold Medal of the Association.
Lce Sergt W Walmsley 210 Points, Silver Medal of the Association.
Vol H Netscher 208 Points, Bronze Medal of the Association.
Lce Sergt W Walmsley 85 Points, N R A Silver Medal.

MATCH I CLASS—B.

	Points.	Rs.
Vol J A Peters	52	16
Vol G Bickley	49	8
Vol E Simmonds	48	8
Vol H Stone	45	8
Vol G Clarke	47	6-8
Cyclist E D Smith	43	4
Vol H Halse	43	X
Vol N B Goodsir	41	2-8
Vol C Coulson	40	2-8

X See Bye-Law 15 of Prospectus

MATCH II CLASS—B

	Points.	Rs.
Vol W Smith	50	16
Vol E Simmonds	44	8
Vol G Bickley	43	8
Vol G Clarke	43	8
Vol H Stone	41	6-8
Vol J A Peters	39	4
Vol W Connel	37	2-8
Vol N B Goodsir	36	2-8

MATCH III CLASS—B

	Points.	Rs.
Vol H Halse	50	50a
Corpl H F Otto	39	7
Vol N B Goodsir	38	7
Vol H A Fitzpatrick	37	7
Vol G Bickley	35	7
Vol W Connell	33	5-8
Vol W Smith	31	2
Vol H Stone	31	2

a Messrs Soundy and Co's Prize

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

INDIAN EXPENDITURE.

In the House of Commons, on Monday, February 25, Mr. Caine moved as an amendment to the Address, at end, to add:—"And we humbly represent to your Majesty that, although your Majesty's Government have arranged that from April, 1 next charges amounting to 257,500, shall for the future, in accordance with a unanimous recommendation of the Royal Commission on Indian Expenditure, be transferred from Indian to British expenditure, no provision has been made for any repayment of the arrears of these charges, while other recommendations of the Commission have been ignored altogether; and that, in justice to the people of India, all these arrears should be repaid by the British Exchequer to the Indian in the form of a liberal grant in relief of the Indian famine." The Royal Commission, after an inquiry extending over several years, reported last April, and recommended that the provision for the charges referred to should not only be made in the future but should be retrospective. If it was just that the charges referred to should henceforth be transferred from Indian to British expenditure, it was equally just that it should be done in respect of last year and every previous year so long as these misappropriations had continued. The House would hardly credit it that India was compelled to pay a very large portion of the charges for Consular establishments in Persia and China. The total payments made by India to the Imperial Exchequer in respect of Consular establishments and Embassies in other countries than India amounted to 43,000l. These were Imperial duties and every penny of this money ought to be charged to Imperial funds, and not to India. Again, it was most unfair that the great services of the Secretary of State for India should be available for the United Kingdom and the rest of the empire as a member of his Majesty's Government, with Cabinet rank, while not a penny of his salary was paid by the tax-payers of this country. The whole cost of the Secretary of State's establishment, indeed, ought to be charged to the British Exchequer. If the salary of the Secretary of State were placed on the Estimates, the opportunity would be given, which was so much desired, of raising Indian questions on the Estimates in the middle of the session. Then there was the question of British troops in India. At present India had been largely denuded of her troops for the war in South Africa, but it was necessary in the interests of India that money should be available for irrigation and for other purposes to prevent famine. But these enterprises were paralysed in consequence of the enormous military charges which India was called upon to bear. He pleaded for the case on behalf of India set out in his amendment on the ground of equity. He moved his amendment.

Mr. Schwann, in seconding the amendment, said that if India were lost it would not be, as used to be said, by the action of the House of Commons, but rather by the inaction of the House of Commons. India had suffered so much misfortune since 1857 that there was justification for asking what means were to be advised to mitigate the effects of drought and famine in future. In the late famine there was sufficient grain in India for every one, but the people had not the money to buy it. An explanation was required of why, in certain districts, the minimum relief given to those in the relief camps had been reduced. The result had been to keep many people who needed assistance from the camps. For many years the position of the Indian cultivator had been going from bad to worse; and an inquiry as to the best means of meeting future famine might usefully be extended to the question of land tenure. Then there should be a more elastic assessment of taxation. Irrigation was also important. The Government had achieved much in the extension of irrigation but had not carried out the recommendations of its own commissions. The spread of technical education in India was also important. Through the advance of civilisation, the extension of railways, and the freedom with which goods from all parts of the world were able to reach India, many of the village industries had been swept away, and the result was that a large proportion of the inhabitants of India directed their attention to agriculture. There was consequently too great a presure on agriculture, and the produce of agriculture was scarcely sufficient when divided out to give sustenance to each family. He hoped a certain sum would be put on the Estimates so that the House might have more frequent opportunities of discussing the affairs of India. The discussion of Indian affairs was generally relegated to the dog-days when hon. members did not take the part in the debates that they should. Many members of the present Parliament had been in India and knew her wants and needs.

On the return of the Speaker after the usual interval, Sir M. Bhownaggree supported the appeal for a grant to India. He said he had never concealed his dissappointment at the refusal of the Government to give a large grant to India on account of the sufferings which that country had endured from famine. If a sum of from 5,000,000l. to 7,000,000l. were at this juncture allowed to the Indian Exchequer it would be received with gratitude by the people of India. A very severe scarcity, if not actual famine, threatened Western India at the present moment. The advantages which India was supposed to have in the cotton industry had disappeared. The famine had stopped the growth of cotton, and the disturbances in China had stopped the demand for Indian made yarns. He appealed for the reconsideration of the subject of cotton duties.

The Speaker called the hon. member to order, and drew his attention to the limits of the amendment.

Sir M. Bhownaggree said that one of the objections urged when a grant was suggested was that India had sufficient credit. No doubt India, with the British Government at its back, had credit, but so have credit was one thing and to have ready money was another. From the highest dictates of imperialism, from the most magnanimous sense of obligation which a large motion of imperialism threw on the Government, it was absolutely necessary that a grant should be made to the Exchequer of India in the manner suggested by the amendment.

Mr. Herbert Roberts supported the amendment on the grounds of sentiment, of financial justice to India, of military advantage to the empire at large and of practical advantage to both countries.

Mr. Wylie said he thought the Government of India deserved the greatest credit for the manner in which they had dealt with the famine, and they should therefore be left to decide whether an increased amount should be devoted to the Famine Fund.

Sir R. Mowbray said he was glad that the Government had seen their way to carry out in full, so far as the amount of money was concerned, the recommendations of the Royal Commission. Although the Government had not acted in accordance with the precise recommendations in the report, India would get more than was recommended by the Commission. He thought the House would not consider that the report of the Commission contained a recommendation that 20 years of arrears should be paid, and he should support the Government in passing the amendment.

Lord G. Hamilton said the debate on this amendment had been supported by speeches of sincerity, moderation, and ability. The proposition before the House was that the Government should undertake to pay a lump sum to the credit of the Indian Treasury, and that proposition was based on the fact that the Commission which was appointed some years ago made certain proposals in regard to the apportionment of expenditure between the two Exchequers by which India was to benefit to the extent of 257,000l. The member for Cambridge who was a member of that Commission suggested that the Government should make up arrears for 20 years. The report of the Commission was a very long and a very interesting document, but it roughly came to this conclusion, that there was no injustice in the existing arrangement between England and India. The report, for the purpose of liberal treatment for the future, made the proposition by which certain charges should be transferred to England. He hoped the House would allow him for a few minutes to give his own experience in connection with this most difficult subject of the relative amounts which the two Exchequers should contribute towards the objects in which they were commonly interested. He was Under Secretary for India many years ago, and he had been a short time only in office when he came to the conclusion that the Admiralty and the War Office were unjustly putting charges on the Indian revenue, and he obtained very shortly after his entering office the appointment of a Select Committee in 1874 to inquire into the home charges of the Indian Government. They took a great deal of evidence, sitting for four years. It had before it Mr. Carnwell and the Commander-in-Chief, the Duke of Cambridge; and he was bound to say that the conclusions forced of his mind, from the investigations then made, greatly altered the ideas he had before entertained. The charges placed on India might be heavy, but in no single case were they able to ascertain a charge which the Imperial Government put on India out of which it made a profit. And the more he had looked into those charges since the more he had come to the conclusion that speaking of the expenditure of the two Governments, the connection of Great Britain with Indian did not reduce her expenditure, but, on the contrary, added to the estimate which annually had to be presented to Parliament. This committee to which he alluded, and which was appointed 25 years ago, had its recommendations included in the report of the Commission, and the Commission expressed the highest approval at the conclusion at which they then arrived. He might roughly indicate them because he thought the principle would recommend itself to both sides of the House. Their first recommendation was that strict impartiality should be secured in the financial arrangements. He thought that the supervision and general control of the House of Commons was very beneficial to India. The next recommendation was that the English Estimates should not be relieved at the expense of the Indian revenue, and that they should always consult India on all charges which might affect India. That was the view which he held 25 years ago, and to that view he adhered. The Commission never asserted that money had been appropriated or that, as the hon. member said, India had been cheated. They were certain that the charges made were justifiable in themselves and that no benefit accrued to the British Government from the charges so made, but they suggested, and this was the whole point, that for the purpose of securing liberal treatment for the future certain proportions of the charges hitherto borne by India should be transferred to the Imperial Exchequer, the amount being 257,000l. Therefore, he had to deal with a specific suggestion made by a Commission based on certain arguments and conclusions—namely that the Imperial Exchequer should relieve the Indian Exchequer of that amount. He went, fortified by that report, to the Chancellor of the Exchequer and discussed the matter with him. He took a most liberal view of the situation, and he said, "I will assent to the propositions of the Commission." He wondered of how many Commissions appointed in recent years that could be said. (Opposition laughter.) The Chancellor of the Exchequer in fact, said, "So far as the amount is concerned I am ready to give the amount which the Commission recommend." He thought that was a very generous and prompt response. What was now asked? It was asked that he should turn round on the Chancellor of the Exchequer and say, "It is true you have acceeded to the Commissions recommendations, but you are asked for arrears." What arrears? If this report was based on the contention that a gross injustice had been done to India in the past, then there might be reason for asking for arrears, but the report said that the charges, in the main, had been just; and therefore it was impossible to press this request for arrears. If he went to the Chancellor of the Exchequer and made a request for arrears he should be guilty of a breach of faith. Could anybody justify that disingenuous dealing with the head of imperial finance? His hon. friend the member for North Bathnal Green indulged in a very happy phrase when he said he was an imperialist and believed in the enormous benefits which British rule had conferred on India, but he wished that the British Government would not take such a sordid view in this matter. He did not want to indulge in anything like party animadversions, but might he ask the hon. gentlemen opposite the majority of whom would probably vote for the amendment, what was the foundation for the allegations made as to the charges being unduly put on the Indian revenue? When he came to the House of Commons the Manchester School of politicians was supreme. They dominated English finance, and their test of the efficiency of the administrator was regulated by the amount by which he could reduce the expenditure which he inherited from his predecessor. (Hear, hear.) He always thought that was a shortsighted view to take of effective administration. After all, money was given to achieve a certain object, and the effective point was to see whether that object was achieved. The First Lord of the Admiralty in Mr. Gladstone's Government took enormous credit to himself when he brought down the Navy expenditure under a certain figures. He thought it was 10,000,000l. One of the means by which he did that was to claim for services rendered in Indian waters by the British Navy to the tune of many thousands of pounds. It was necessary to secure for the future a juster and fairer appreciation of what was to the benefit of India, and he certainly did not think that he would have been justified in putting forward a claim for arrears which was absolutely contrary to the whole of the trend of the report of the Commission. The hon. gentleman had called attention to the fact that, although the amount it was proposed to give to India somewhat exceeded the amount recommended by the Commission, the details of expenditure which they recommended had not been adhered to, and the hon. gentleman specially alluded to the fact that the proposition was made that 50,000l. should be voted as an appropriation in aid of the India Office, that that 50,000l. should be put on the Estimates, and that consequently the House of Commons would get an additional opportunity to that they now enjoyed of discussing Indian affairs. But the motive that induced the Commission to make that recommendation was not that the House of Commons should have that additional opportunity. They made the recommendation because they thought that relief should be given to the India Office.

Sir R. Mowbray: The Commission recommended that the charge should be put either on the Estimates or on the Consolidated Fund.

(To be concluded.)

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON SATURDAY, THE 16TH OF MARCH.

SUMMARY.

With the exception of a brisk rise at Agra, Lahore and Ajmere, the pressure has changed by small amounts all over the country. Readings are highest in the north and lowest in the south. Gradients are moderate to slight.

Winds are very variable in direction, and the force has been moderate to slight.

The maximum temperature is from 6° to 17° in excess of normal at Karachi, Veraval, Rajkot, Bhavnagar-Para and Malegaon and the minimum 6° to 7° in defect at Cawnpore and Allahabad, and 5° to 7° in excess at Karachi, Trichinoply, Madras and Negapatam. The higest temperature in the shade was 104° at Surat, and the lowest 59° at Lahore.

Humidity changes are irregular, and the skies are cludy at Belgaum, Karwar, Goa, Calicut, Cochin, Masulipatam, Bellary, Madras, Coimbatore and Negapatam.

About an inch of rain has fallen at Calicut and Cochin, about a quarter of an inch at Coimbatore, and very light showers at Madras.

Weather is fine and settled over the whole country except on the Malabar Coast, where local rain appears probable.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

HIGH COURT.—MARCH 18.

Before the Hon. the CHIEF JUSTICE.

For review of taxation.

241-95—Craigie L and O—Thamas A Bulkley and another vs P C Pinnow and another—Crowford B and Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice B. TYABJEE.

For Consent Decree.

581-94—F P Pavri for pauper—Mahomedally bin Mahomed Ismail, &c, vs Kootboodin bin Mahomed Ismail, &c, —In person.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

217-99—Payne G S and M—Jethmal Ramanand and another vs The B and C I R Co—Crawford B and Co—Part heard.

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice RUSSEL.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

573-99—Mansuklal D and J—Gordhundas Soonderdas vs Bai Ramkuvar and others—Smetham B and N and Edgelow G and W. Part heard.

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice CROWE.

For Judgment.

284-99—Crawford B and Co—C T Glanville vs Datoobha Jaitha and others—Payne G S and M.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

54-01—Little and Co—Jiva Koorji and another vs Kabba Kala and another.

55-01—Mulla and M—Haji Abdulla Hajee Moosa vs Jackeria Chotakhan and others.

64-01—Wadia and G—Kesserbai widow vs Goverdhandas Gokuldas Tejpal.

67-01—Crawford B and Co—Hassumbhoy Visram and others vs Audoosa bin Ali Saheb Kur.

77-01—In person—Kasoo Orbai Amrohaji and others vs Memon Mahomed Gunny and others.

79-01—Captain and V—Noor Mahomed Cassum vs Abdool Latif Hajee Soopar and another.

Undefended Long Causes.

849-00—K B Mehta—Bansidhar Sukhnandram vs Mathuraprasad Sukhnandram and others.

875-01—K P Mehta—Ramchunder Itcharam vs Tajoodin bin Shirazoodin, &c.

E-91—M J and Maadan—Kursondas Parshotamdas vs The Bombay Land Improvement and Trading Co.

49-01—Payne G S and M—Bai Jewkibai vs Bai Kullianbai.

Long Causes.

579-00—Dikshit and D—Gangatrao Tukaram vs Pragjee Kallianjee—M D and J.

588-00—Payne G S and M—Sakharam Limbajee and others vs Muljee Govind and others—Smetham B & N and P G S and M.

621-00—Jamsetjee and R—Jerbai widow vs Veerbaijee widow—Bicknell M and M.

655-00—Smetham B and N—Amirbibee widow and another vs Abdool Latiff bin Shaikh M Yusuf—Ardeshir H D and Co, Thakurdas and Co and In person.

499-00—Edgelow G and W—Haji Mahomed Hajee Mehdi Mahk vs Reubin David Sassoon and others—Crawford B and Co. For postponement.

678-99—Tyabjee D and Co—Bai Khatizabai vs Comer Hajee Alli and others.

359-00—Mathubai J and M—Mazanlal Narsidas vs Ranchordas Vithaldas—Edgelow G and W.

512-00—Daphtari and E—Malookchand Poonjaram and others vs Mugan Farachand—Sorabjee and J.

641-00—Captain and V—N C Macleod vs Toolseebai widow—Jamsetjee and R.

803-00—Mulla and M—Rustomjee Hormusjee Majow and others Manockji Hormasji Majoo and other—Bicknell M and M.

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DE WET'S GREAT EXPLOIT.

THROUGH THE BRITISH CORDON.

HOW STEYN JOINED KRUGER.

One of the most interesting articles which have appeared in the reviews for some time is printed in the "Contemporary Review" for this month. It is by Mr. P. Pienar, and is entitled "With De Wet." Written from the Boer point of view, and giving the story of one who was in the Boer leader's force, it affords an instructive view of how De Wet succeeded in piercing the British cordon around Fouriesburg and carrying President Steyn right across the Free State into the Transvaal, so that he was able to join President Kruger.

Fouriesberg is away in the east of the Free State, near the Basutoland border, north of Ficksburg. It was in this district, in the Brandwater Basin, that Prinsloo last July surrendered to Hunter and Ruadle with four thousand men, De Wet and Steyn with a force escaped, and, striking to the north-east, were several times reported to be surrounded, but ultimately crossed the Vaal, and bearing through the west portion of the Transvaal, so succeeded in getting to the north of Pretoria. Steyn went on there and joined Kruger, De Wet leaving him.

We take the following extracts from Mr. Pienar's article:

"EXTREMELY TRAGIC INCIDENT."

Orders has been given that the loyalty of those along the route should be tested. A small patrol of Theron's Scouts accordingly went one evening to the farm of a "hands upper," i. e., one who had surrendered his arms. When the house was reached the party hid behind a clump of trees, and four men were sent in advance. These men knocked, and upon the farmer coming out, told him they were English scouts. He offered them hospitality, and they went round to stable their horses. Unfortunately, there were three Boers from De Wet's laager in the house, and they naturally thought the British had surrounded the house. As soon, therefore, as the supposed English were about to enter the house, they were fired upon from within. The night was pitch dark, and in the sheet of flame that lit up for an instant the gloom one man was shown crashing to the ground, and another in the act of rushing blindly away. The remaining two immediately shouted: "Don't shoot! We are Boers." The others came rushing up, lights were struck, and while some lifted up the fallen man, others arrested the men in the house, who, of course, were horrorstruck when they heard what they had done.

THE SURRENDER OF PIET DE WET.

The writer relates how in one skirmish Commandand Piet De Wet aided by one man only brought out one of our guns from a very critical position. Unfortunately for his reputation, he went and surrendered himself to the enemy a few days later, greatly to our regret and the disgust of his brother. He was a brave and courteous officer, but lacked the stamina which is Christian's chief characteristic.

THE CAVALRY CHARGED.

Next we get a description of a bold charge made by Philip Botha's men against our mounted men:

A scout raced in with the news that the enemy had captured our convoy and was coming down on us at full speed. A London fire brigade could not have beaten our cannon and horsemen in the race that followed for two hills lying between ourselves and the British, and no sooner were they reached than a heavy fire was opened on the British cavalry slowly advancing across the plain in parallel lines, under protection of their guns it is true, but absolutely without cover. It was a grand sight, shortly to be followed by a grander, for presently General Philip Botha, the brother of Louis, gave the order: "Storm!"

Out from the shelter of the hills the Burghers dashed, right in the face of the enemy, who halted at the sight, and fired rapidly. Never wavering for a moment, our men raced along, each anxious to be first. Then the British cavalry turned and sped back to their guns. The scene now resembled a game of chess; at one part a cloud of English retreating fast, closely pursued; another section making a stand, and keeping their particular opponents at bay; a third party, lying in a mealie field, brought a Nordenfelds into play, driving back those Boers nearest them. Presently firing slackened, and the dashing little affair ended in both British and Boers returning to their respective starting points, with honours fairly even.

CROSSING THE LINE: A CRITICAL NIGHT.

This is how De Wet managed to get over the railway:—

The long column halted. It was now four in the afternoon. We had started that morning at ten with the enemy in close pursuit. In the distance was seen the railway line—the line that must be crossed that night or never. Suddenly a train appeared, steaming slowly along. "Look, look! See the smoke!" "Can they see us?" Of course they could, and a warm reception that night appeared probable. Some because very thoughtful; a few even made their wills. All were determined. While the wagons and carts were being formed into eight separate columns, the Burghers, lying in groups on the verdt discussed a simple meal, and gave their Mausers a final polishing. As dusk fell the word was given to advance. One troop of horsemen swept away to the right, another to the left, while the main body moved slowly forward, President Steyn at the head. De Wet galloped from column to column on his white horse, arranging, swearing, joking. Under the stars we moved along, a silent resolute body of men. Presently the wreck of a farmhouse was passed. The owner was with us. He now saw his house for the first time after leaving for the front, truly a heart rending sight. But on we go. We near the railway. We see a light; it is that of a train, which standing motionless upon the track, appears to us like some giant sentinel. We approach to within sixty yards, and halt. De Wet dismounts, steals forward, and with his own hands places a stone on the track. He returns. The train moves slowly forward, strikes the obstruction, and stops. The driver gets down lantern in hand, and removes the stone, all unconscious of his danger and our presence. "Shall I shoot him!" whispers some one. "No!" says De Wet. He is right. A deep stillness reigns, broken at intervals by the neighing of some restless stallion. Curse the brute! All sit motionless, every nerve at the highest tension, longing for something, anything, to break the spell. The trucks and carriages may be filled with soldiers, and an engagement might spoil everything. De Wet is overwrought. "Back, President, back a little way!" he urges hoarsely. Steyn does not stir. Then slowly, ah so slowly, the train moves on, and we cross the line, drawing a long breath as we reach the other side. Soon every vehicle is safely over, the march resumed, and at two a.m. we halt, after fourteen hours in the saddle.

THE PASSAGE OF THE VAAL: INEXPLICABLE LOOPHOLE.

The article goes on to describe the difficulties of crossing the Vaal, and the evasion of the British columns, and the arrival at a place, which would appear to be Olifant's Nek, which in newspaper messages from the front we have been told Lord Methuen expected to find occupied, and towards which he was driving the enemy, but which, to his surprise, he found had been vacated by the garrison under orders from Pretoria. The writer says:

About three miles lower down lay rustic Rustenburg, the former home of Paul Kruger. Beyond, another Nek lies, and this we also manned, although no serious attack was expected there. We were wrong, for on the second day the British rushed the pass, forcing us to retire. The whole range had consequently to be given up, and a general retreat followed. The road being clear, a hot pursuit was feared, but for some, to us inexplicable, reason the British made no advance, leaving us to recuperate at leisure.

DE WET'S SIGNIFICANT PARTING.

Then comes the parting of De Wet and Steyn:

Anxious to meet Kruger and discuss further operations, Steyn now took leave of De Wet. It was a short leave-taking, but significant. De Wet's parting words were: "President, they say the blood now being and still to be shed will rest upon my head. Be it so! I prefer that to surrendering, and thereby rendering useless all the sacrifices of the past. Should peace negotiations be opened, do not conclude them without my presence. I want no half peace!" The President signified his assent, and after a cordial handshake the two parted, and the little column set out on its perilous way. Kitchener in the rear, in front Baden-Powell. What will posterity say of the fact that the entire party consisted of barely fifty men? . . . We pushed on rapidly, and reached Pienaar's River at dawn on the third day. Here we found a commando in hourly expectation of an attack from Baden-Powell, who was bent on intercepting us,

After some other minor experiences Steyn reached Machadodorp, and was taken on by special train to Watervalonder, where Mr. Kruger received him.

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HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE CANDY and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE CROWE.)

DISREGARD OF HIGH COURT ORDERS.

IMPERATOR vs. DAVLU RA NU AND PIRU LAKHA.

These were appeals from a decision of Mr. R. Knight, Sessions Judge of Satara, who, in December last, convicted the accused of dishonest possession of stolen property and sentenced them each to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment. The Government Pleader appeared for the Crown.

Mr. Justice Candy, in disposing of the appeals, said: The two appellants have been convicted under section 411, Indian Penal Code. The reliable evidence against them relates to the alleged production or possession by them of certain property, which is said to have formed part of the property stolen in dacoity from the house of one Bapu in the village of Itkare, Taluka Walwa, Satara District, on the 1st September 1900. The accused were committed to the Court of Session on a charge of dacoity. It was, therefore, especially necessary that the police officer, by whom the investigation was conducted, should have been examined as a witness in regard to the circumstances of the investigation. The Sessions Judge should now request the District Magistrate to submit a report as to why the orders of the High Court on this subject, contained in circular No. 48 (Criminal Circulars, page 36) were disregarded, and what notice has been taken of "the apathy and disregard of orders" shown by the police", alluded to by the Sessions Judge in his judgment dated 3rd December 1900. The report, when received, should be submitted to the High Court. The circumstances of this case are such that the examination of the police office, who conducted the investigation, is now necessary; in order that this court may arrive at a conclusion regarding the question whether the accused have been rightly convicted. We now direct the Sessions Judge to take that evidence and certify the same to this court (Section, 428 Criminal Procedure Code.) The accused, if in the Satara jail, may be present when the evidence is taken. The dacoity was on 1st September 1900. The accused No. 1 was arrested at Chinchni on 11th October, and No. 2 also at Chinchni on 12th October 1900. There was a third accused arrested; but he was discharged on 2nd November 1900 by the magistrate, who held that the case was made up against him by the police, two witnesses having been tutored to say that they recognised him, the accused having been sent to dine with the complainant's family during the police investigation for the purposes of identification. There appears from the magistrate's remark to have been another case in connection with this decoity. The Sessions Judge should submit the record of the same to this court. In this case it is specially necessary to ascertain the reasons which led the police to suspect the present accused. It would appear from the panchnamas exhibited as 6, 7 and 8, that the stolen property was said to have been found in the possession of or to have been produced by the accused on the 11th and 13th October; and they were then arrested, but the accused were not apparently brought before a magistrate till 16th October. This delay should be explained. It would seem from the magistrate's criminal return that they were arrested at Chinchin, then taken to Vitha, and thence to Islampur, Vitha being in the contrary direction. The police should be called on to explain why the papers and witnesses in the case were not sent to the magistrate till 27th October. These delays in the administration of criminal justice should, if possible, be avoided. There is no explanation on the record why the depositions of the witnesses Rangu and Hari before the magistrate were recorded in the Session Court. Why were these witnesses not examined by the Sessions Judge? Are they dead? To show that the property before the Court which is said to have been produced by or found in the possession of the accused, was part of the property stolen in the dacoity, it is necessary to compare the property with any list given by the complainant soon after the dacoity. Was any such list made? The Sessions Judge will take evidance on this point.

For the reasons stated in the above judgment, their Lordships directed the Sessions Judge to take the evidence indicated therein and certify the same to the High Court.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. on Saturday, giv the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	9	5	9
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	15	17	60
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khumbharwada	53	38	75
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	25	16	44
E Mazagon, Parwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	40	28	75
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	21	29	35
G Mahim and Worli	20	11	27
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	36	50
Total	183	171	375
Same date last year	32	95	345

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	6	3	11
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	18	22	57
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbarwada	79	33	78
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar and Malabarmi	25	22	31
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	20	47	101
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	19	14	19
G Mahim and Worli	30	19	36
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	17	40
Total	197	176	373
Total plague deaths to date	89,930	74,995	
Same date last year	147	123	388

WITH WHAT SHOULD TEETH BE CLEANED?

By the use of the tooth-brush and rinsing the mouth with an antiseptic fluid which thoroughly counteracts the effect of fermentation, acid, and decay. For only a "*Mouthbath*" can guarantee that the antiseptic effect in the whole mouth, in the hollow teeth, in the crevices of the teeth, and in the mucuous membrane, is really thorough and complete. But hitherto a fluid of this kind did not exist. Tests have proved that the so-called antiseptic dentifrices are either too strong and therefore poisonous and injurious to the teeth, or too weak and therefore do not deserve the name of antiseptics.

ODOL

is the first and only compound which thoroughly and with certainty counteracts the abovementioned causes of the decay of the teeth. The effect of Odol which has been undeniably proved, is principally due to its peculiar property, which, contrary to all other mouth washes, is not effective for the moment only, but, as it is absorbed by the gums and mucuous membranes, its disinfecting powers continue for hours after use, as these organs are thoroughly impregnated by it. Odol is therefore constant and lasting in its effect.

WHOLESALE:—BERTIE-SMITH & Co., Ltd. 23 to 31, Appollo Street, Bombay, Sole, Consignees for British India.

STRENGTHENING. REFRESHING.

Pure and Soluble.
Easily Digested.
Highly Nutritious.
Of Exquisite Flavor.

van Houten's Cocoa

Preferred by connoisseurs for its quality and flavor. Selected by housekeepers for its economy in use. It is universally acknowledged to be the

Best in Existence.

BENGER'S FOOD FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS, and the AGED.

GOLD MEDAL, Health Exhibition, London.

The British Medical Journal says—"'Benger's Food' has by its excellence established a reputation of its own."

The Lancet says—"Mr. Benger's admirable preparation."

The London Medical Record says—"It is invaluable."

This delicious, highly nutritive, and most easily digested Food has been very successfully used in England for many years in the rearing of Infants, and by those whose digestive powers have been weakened by illness or age. It may now be obtained in sealed Tins of Chemists, etc., throughout the Colonies and Abroad, and will prove a boon to Mothers and Nurses.

SALE OF ALL WHOLESALE HOUSES.

JOHN BEGG'S ROYAL LOCHNAGAR WHISKY,

As supplied to H.M. The QUEEN for 50 years.

The only Whisky distilled on the Queen's Estate at Balmoral.

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MADRAS—SPENCER & CO., Ltd.
RANGOON—ARTHUR BARNES & CO., Ltd.

General Export Agents'—BLANDY BROTHERS & Co., LONDON.

EVERY HOUSEHOLD AND TRAVELLING TRUNK OUGHT TO CONTAIN A BOTTLE OF

ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT'

A Simple Remedy for Preventing & Curing by Natural Means

All Functional Derangements of the Liver, Temporary Congestion arising from Alcoholic Beverages, Errors in Diet, Biliousness, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Vomiting, Heartburn, Sourness of the Stomach, Constipation, Thirst, Skin Eruptions, Boils, Feverish Cold with High Temperature and Quick Pulse, Influenza, Throat Affections, and Fevers of all kinds.

SMALL-POX, SCARLET FEVER, PYÆMIA, ERYSIPELAS, MEASLES, GANGRENE, and almost every mentionable Disease. "I have been a nurse for ten years, and have nursed cases of scarlet fever, pyæmia, erysipelas, measles, gangrene, cancer, and almost every mentionable disease. During this time I have not been ill for a single day, and this I attribute to the use of Eno's 'Fruit Salt,' which has kept my blood in a pure state. I recommend it to all my patients during convalescence. Its value as a means of health cannot be over estimated."—A PROFESSIONAL NURSE (*Qualified*).

THE EFFECT OF ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' ON A DISORDERED, SLEEPLESS, AND FEVERISH CONDITION IS SIMPLY MARVELLOUS. IT IS, IN FACT, NATURE'S OWN REMEDY, AND AN UNSURPASSED ONE.

CAUTION.—*See capsule marked* ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.' *Without it you have a WORTHLESS IMITATION.*

Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., at the 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, LONDON, by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

Of all Chemists. Darling Brand. This Darling appears on all labels of these genuine products.

Lanoline'

Natural Toilet Preparations.

Toilet 'Lanoline' *in collapsable tubes,*
Makes rough skins smooth, and protects delicate complexions from wind and sun.

'Lanoline' Toilet Soap
Never irritates; cleanses and keeps the skin supple.

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APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies

A French Remedy for all Irregularities.
Superseding Bitter Apple, Pil Cochia, Penny royal &c
Obtainable from BENSON & Co., Bombay and Poona, and all Chemists.
Proprietor:—
MARTIN, Pharm. Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON ENF

THE GREAT REMEDY.

BLAIR'S GOUT PILLS

FOR
Gout, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago
The EXCRUCIATING PAIN is quickly relieved and cured in a few days, by these celebrated Pills. Sure safe, and effectual. Sold by all Storeos throughout India.

The Only Food for Delicate Infants

CARNRICK'S SOLUBLE FOOD

THE BEST FOOD FOR ALL INFANTS

CARNRICK & Co LD HART ST LONDON

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Possesses the following Distinctiv Merits
DELICACY OF FLAVOR.
SUPERIORITY IN QUALITY,
GRATEFUL and COMFORTING
to the NERVOUS or DYSPEPTIC.
NUTRITIVE QUALITIES UNRIVALLED
YOUR GROCER AND STOREKEEPER SELL IT.
Sold only in ¼ lb. and 1 lb. Tins.
Prepared by JAMES EPPS & Co., Homœopath Chemists, London, England.

EPPS'S COCOA.

Agents for LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, LTD.

BY SPECIAL WARRANT PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN AND EMPRESS OF INDIA.

CELEBRATED OILMAN'S STORES.

THE WASHINGTON COMPRESSED KEROSINE OIL INCANDESCENT LIGHT.

THE CHEAPEST AND MOST BRILLIANT LIGHT OF THE DAY.

TRADE MARK: "Flash Light."

Enormous Saving in the Consumption of Kerosine Oil. Russian Kerosine Oil (Bulk Oil) can be used.

Each Burner consumes 2½ oz. of oil, which cost 1¾ pies per hour per burner.

specially adapted for *up-country* where gas is not available.

Each Welsbach Mantle gives 250 Candle-power.

Especially suitable for lighting large areas, viz. :—

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The Lamps are very safe and free from any danger.

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APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

Gold Medals Paris, 1878: 1889.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S PENS

Of Highest Quality, and Having Greatest Durability are Therefore CHEAPEST.

"HARLENE" FOR THE HAIR

THE VERY FINEST DRESSING.
SPECIALLY PREPARED AND DELICATELY PERFUMED.
RESTORES THE HAIR.
PROMOTES THE GROWTH.
ARRESTS THE FALL.
STRENGTHENS THE ROOTS.
REMOVES DANDRUFF.
ALLAYS ALL IRRITATION.

Full description and directions for use in 20 languages supplied with every bottle.

1s., 2s. 6d., and (3 times 2s. 6d. size) 4s. 6d. per Bottle, from Druggists, etc., all over the world.

EDWARDS' HARLENE CO., 95 & 96, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, ENG.

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In 1lb. Flat Oval Tins.

Manufacturers:

JOHN MOIR & SON, LIMITED,

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"BEETHAM'S LAIT Larola Regd"

"IT KEEPS THE SKIN COOL AND REFRESHED IN HOT CLIMATES, AND PREVENTS IT BECOMING PARCHED and DRIED UP from Exposure to the Sun."

IT IS UNEQUALLED AS A DELIGHTFUL SKIN TONIC & EMOLLIENT

M. BEETHAM & SON, Cheltenham, England.

Bombay Agents.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Limited.
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"CAUTION.—The name of 'PHOSPHODYN' is "protected under the Trade Marks Protection Act for the whole of "India, and proceedings will be taken against the vendors of any "colorable or other imitation thereof."

The only Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-84, open to all Countries

REGISTERED DR LALOR'S TRADE MARK.

PHOSPHODYNE

HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For **forty years** has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and **only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure** for BRAIN WRECKAGE, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

The **effect** of this Standard **Phosphoric** Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is **really marvellous.**

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above diseases with each Bottle.

Its energizing effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

Beware of vile imitations!—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "**Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England,**" engraved thereon, by order of her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners.

Thousands of unimpeachable **testimonials** from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.

HEALTH, STRENGTH & ENERGY.

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. AND 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.

MANUFACTURED ONLY AT DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY, HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.

THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER.

Hunyadi János

For GOUT and RHEUMATISM.

Professor Immermann, Basle, Professor of Internal Medicine at the University—

"Hunyadi János has invariably shown itself an effectual and reliable Aperient, which I recommend to the exclusion of all others. Never gives rise to undesirable symptoms even if used continuously for years."

AVERAGE DOSE:—*A wineglassful before breakfast, either pure or diluted with a similar quantity of hot or cold water.*

CAUTION.—Note the name "Hunyadi János," the signature of the Proprietor, ANDREAS SAXLEHNER, and the Medallion, on the Red Centre Part of the Label.

TRY IT IN YOUR BATH.

SCRUBB'S CLOUDY FLUID AMMONIA

MARVELLOUS PREPARATION.

Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for all Toilet Purposes.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing, Etc.
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Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites.
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Is the new distinguishing label now placed on the well-known

Signed J. Liebig

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THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Forty Years' Medical Experience to be *The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in*

CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS:

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"The value of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails."

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"I have convinced myself that in Tubercular and the various forms of Strumous Disease, DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL possesses greater therapeutic efficacy than any other Cod Liver Oil with which I am acquainted. It was especially noted, in a large number of cases in which the patients protested they had never been able to retain or digest other Cod Liver Oil, that DR. DE JONGH'S OIL was not only tolerated, but taken readily, and with marked benefit."

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Anyone copying same will be proceeded against.

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20% CARBOLIC SOAP

Cures and prevents Insect and Mosquito bites.

The strongest Carbolic Toilet Soap.

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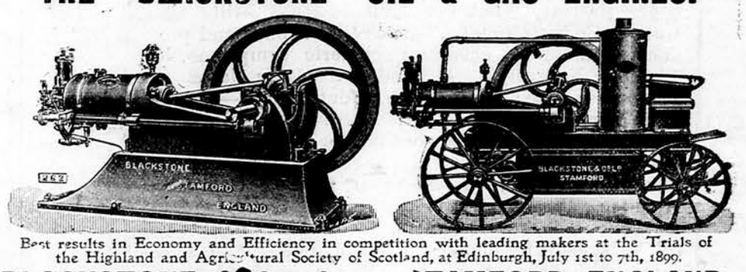
A Sovereign remedy for all Skin ailments.

FREE FROM ANIMAL FAT.

Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.

F. C. CALVERT & Co., Manchester, England.

THE "BLACKSTONE" OIL & GAS ENGINES.



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BOOTS AND SHOES

FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN

Are Celebrated the World over for

ELEGANCE, FIT, STYLE AND DURABILITY.

SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO DRYING FOR EXPORT.

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TRADE MARK CINDERELLA (Regd.)

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FOR Boots, Shoes, Harness, AND ALL Black Leather Articles.

Does not injure the leather.

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S.&H. HARRIS'S SADDLE PASTE FOR SADDLES, BROWN HARNESS, ETC.

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HARNESS LIQUID Or Self-shining Jet. | JET BLACK OIL FOR HARNESS.

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Fortify the System against Disease with PURE BLOOD.

THE BEST SECURITY FOR HEALTH.

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ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA

Over 60 Years' World-wide Reputation.

WELL-KNOWN AS "A superior preparation that may always be relied on."

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Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most

WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD

THE SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, WEAK AND LANGUID FEELINGS, and all Impurities of the Blood.

A Restorative after attacks of FEVER, CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, &c.

IMPORTANT EVIDENCE.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—LANCET.
"We recommend your **Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla.**"—MEDICAL REVIEW.
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—Sir R. MARTIN.
The late LORD CLYDE said—"I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"Your **Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla** cured me of Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—EARL OF ARDMORE.
"It is in the strictest sense a tonic, with this invaluable attribute—that it is applicable to a state of the system so sunken and so irritable, as renders other substances of the tonic class unavailable and injurious."—Mr. TEALE, F.R.S.
"In consequence of much Debility, &c., subsequent to Cholera, I have freely used it myself with great benefit and success."—JOSEPH FOETT.

It is asserted on good authority that by taking a little daily the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

CAUTION.—Beware of Imitations and Substitutes.

N.B.—To avoid impositions, the public are respectfully requested to notice the Name and Trade Mark W which appear on each genuine bottle.

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AGENT:—TREACHER & Co., Limited, PHILLIPS & Co., Limited. KEMP & Co., &c., &c.

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Is for Cheap Watches; a look through our catalogue (sent free) will convince you that we are fully prepared to meet that demand

To those people who can afford to pay better prices, we strongly recommend our Original qualities, constructed in the old realiable way: they will prove to be in the end cheaper and all along more satisfactory.

Diagram of a medium size Watch.

Hereunder is a short list of them:

THE CAMPAIGN, made in 2 sizes (medium and small) Keyless, Lever, fully jewelled, compensation balance, Guaranteed for 3 years.

Nickel Silver.		Sterling Silver
Rs. 24-0	Open face	Rs. 38-0
„ 26-8	Hunting	„ 42-0
„ 29-0	Half-Hunting	„ 45-0

THE CHAMPION, Medium size, superior Campaign Watch fitted with an Anti-Magnetic Palladium Hairspring, Guaranteed for six years. Made in Open face cases only.

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THE STANDARD, Superior Railway or Guard's Watch, very accurate, Guaranteed for six years.

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Sterling Silver „ 50

THE EXCELSIOR, Half Chronometer, Perfect timekeeper perfect in every component part, perfect in finish. will last a life time.

Sterling Silver.		18-Carat Gold.
Rs. 65	Open Face	Rs. 175
„ 70	Hunting	„ 200
„ 75	Half-Hunting	„ 205

We make **Full Chronometers**, with Observatory Certificates, which will satisfy the most exacting persons, in **Nickel Silver** at Rs. 70, **Sterling Silver** at Rs. 95 to 105, Sterling Silver **Gold** cases at Rs. 250 to 400. For particulars refer to catalogue

Above rates are Net Cash Terms or through V.P.P.

THE WEST END WATCH CO.,

BOMBAY, 31, Hornby Road. CALCUTTA, 11, Dalhousie Square.

CHOLERA! CHOLERA! CHOLERA!

If you are satisfied with Batliwalla's Ague Mixture or Pills, you will be equally satisfied with Batliwalla & Co.'s CHOLEROL, *The only Remedy for Cholera*. It is as efficacious in Cholera as Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and Pills are in Malarial Fevers, &c.

True extracts out of numerous testimonials of Batliwalla & Co.'s Cholerol.

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Batliwalla & Co.'s Cholerol, and Batliwalla's Ague Mixture or Pills, may be had of Dr. H. L. Batliwalla, Worli—Dadar, Bombay, and everywhere.

At Re. 1 per Bottle. Discount to the Trade.

Vinolia Soap

Don't use Boiled Soap for the Toilet.

VINOLIA IS A REFINED SOAP.

It keeps the complexion fresh and clear.

No other soap has received such high awards as VINOLIA SOAP.

DON'T ECONOMIZE AT THE EXPENSE OF YOUR COMPLEXION.

For Itching. For Itching. For Itching. For Itching. For Itching. For Itching.

Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots.

The Editor, "BABY," reports:—For acne spots on the face it is undoubtedly efficacious, frequently healing eruptions, and removing pimples in a few days. It relieves itching at once.

VINOLIA SOAPS.—ALL PRICES, VINOLIA SHAVING STICK AND CAKES AND VINOLIA POWDER (FOR THE COMPLEXIONS.

The Best Food for Infants and Invalids in all Climates.

ALWAYS READY. NO COOKING REQUIRED.

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK.

PURE MILK, COMBINED WITH WHEAT AND BARLEY MALT.

FULL NOURISHMENT. PARTLY PREDIGESTED. STERILIZED.

IN POWDER FORM. KEEPS INDEFINITELY.

LARGEST SALE IN THE WORLD.

Of all Chemists and Stores.

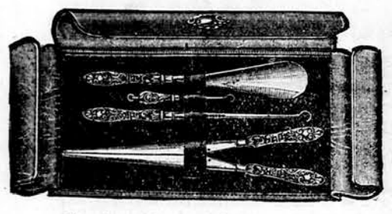
LATEST NOVELTIES.

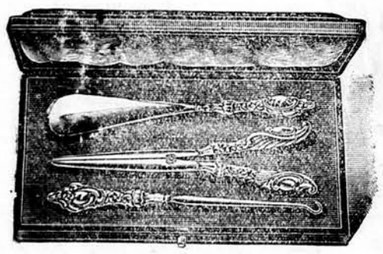
ENGLISH MADE SILVER WARE.

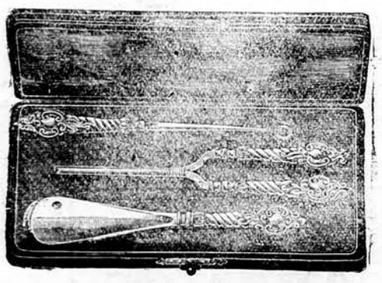
Cloth Brush, Rs. 12.

Hair Pin Box, Rs. 18.

Hair Pin Box, Rs. 23.


Shoe horn, glove stretcher &c. Rs. 24.


Shoe horn, glove stretcher, &c. Rs. 24.


Curling tongs, Buttonhook, Rs. 23.

Silver back Hair Brush, Rs. 12.

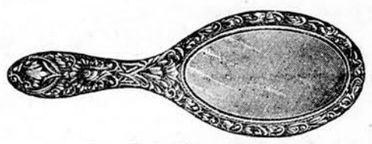
Silver back Hair Brush, Rs. 15.

Silver back Hair Brush, Rs. 15.

Silver back Hair Brush, Rs. 12.

Tortoiseshell Comb, Rs. 20.

Tortoiseshell Comb, Rs. 19.


Silver Back Mirror, Rs. 36.

Silver Back Mirror, Rs. 36.

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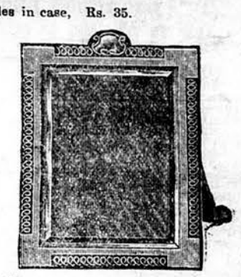
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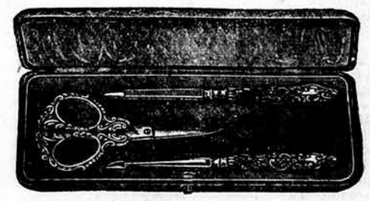
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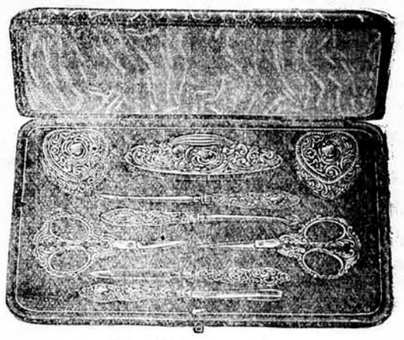
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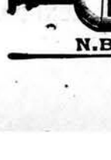

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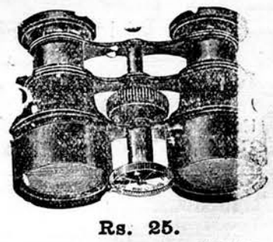

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